PALL MALL GAZETTE

An Evening Newspaper and Review.

No. 7445.—Vol. XLIX. *SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 26, 1889.* *Price One Penny.*

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE.
(Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY, at 1.30 and 7.30, THE BABES IN THE WOOD. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Herbert Campbell, C. Lauri, jun., Stevens, Leno, Griffiths Bros., Andrews, Inch, Pleon. Henderson, Stanley, Dezano, and Harry Payne; Mesdames Florence Dysart, Maggie Duggan, Mayer, ÆNEA, Grey, Charteris, Deering, and Harriet Vernon. Box-office open daily from 10 to 6.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. Haddon Chambers, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." (LAST NIGHTS.) Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THE DUCHESS OF BAYSWATER AND CO. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY (Saturday), and SATURDAY NEXT, February 2, at 2.30.
WEDNESDAY MATINEES.—LAST MATINEE of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, WEDNESDAY NEXT, January 30, at 2.30. On WEDNESDAY, February 6, and WEDNESDAY, February 13, at 2.30, MASKS AND FACES. Seats may now be booked.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
MACBETH, TO-NIGHT, at 7.45. Overture 7.40. Macbeth, Mr. Henry Irving; Lady Macbeth, Miss Ellen Terry. Messrs. Alexander, Wenman, Tyars, Webster, Howe, Haviland, Harvey, Johnson, Raynor, Outram, Lacy, Archer, &c.; Misses Marriott, Seaman, Desborough, Coleridge, Ivor, &c. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages 11.—LYCEUM.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM, Messrs. H. Standing, G. Giddens, W. Blakeley, &c.; Miss MARY MOORE and Mrs. BERNARD-BEERE. Preceded by at 8.10, A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS. Doors open at 7.45. N.B.—MATINEE of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
THE DON. Mr. J. L. TOOLE. EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Merivale's successful Comedy, in Three Acts, THE DON. 231st Time. TO-DAY and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.

SAVOY THEATRE.
(Proprietor and Manager, R. D'Oyly Carte.)
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7. MORNING PERFORMANCE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open continuously from 9 A.M. to 11 P.M.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
(A. and S. Gatti, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, THE SILVER FALLS. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, Royce Carleton, Bardley Turner, J. Carne, W. Erskine, James East, H. Russell; Mesdames Millward, O. Nethersole, G. Esmond, A. Dairolles, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, Farce. MORNING PERFORMANCE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.0.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Mr. Thomas Thorne, Sole Lessee and Manager.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.50, THAT DOCTOR CUPID. At 7.50, THE POET. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. Cyril Maude, Frank Gillmore, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Pagden, J. Wheatman, and Fred Thorne; Misses Fanny Robertson, Dolores Drummond, Annie Irish, Marion Lea, Maunder, and Winifred Emery, &c. Doors open, 7.30. Box-office open, 10 to 6.30. MATINEE of THAT DOCTOR CUPID TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
THIS DAY, at 2.30, FAUST UP TO DATE, and THIS EVENING, at 7.30, FIRST MATE. At 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Violet Cameron, Miss Marie Illington, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny M'Nulty, Miss Lillian Price, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. Charles Ross, Mr. E. Haslem, and Mr. George Stone.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Edward Terry.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER, by A. W. Pinero. 316th Time. Messrs. Edward Terry, Alfred Bishop, Brandon Thomas, F. Kerr, H. Reeves Smith, Sant Matthews, Prince Miller; Mesdames M. A. Victor, Carlotta Addison, Maude Millett, and Blanche Horlock. Doors open at 2. Carriages 11. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office open from 10 to 5. Telephone 2,702.—Acting Manager, Mr. H. T. Brickwell.

GLOBE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee, Mr. Richard Mansfield.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. Miss KATE VAUGHAN (specially engaged) as Miss HARDCASTLE. Mr. LIONEL BROUGH as TONY LUMPKIN. Followed by the Monologue, HOW IT HAPPENED, in which Miss Vaughan will dance.
Mr. Mansfield is ordered by his physician to cease work for a time. Upon his return to this theatre SHAKESPEARE'S Tragedy, RICHARD III., will be played.

OPERA COMIQUE THEATRE, Strand.
(Lessee, F. J. Harris. Under the management of Mrs. Oscar Beringer.)
EVERY EVENING at 8.30, TARES, a Play in Three Acts, by Mrs. Oscar Beringer. Mr. J. Forbes Robertson, Messrs. C. W. Somerset, G. Canninge, E. Hendrie, W. Guise, and J. G. Grahame; Miss Kate Rorke, Misses Mary Collette, Marie Hudspeth, Gracie Murielle, Mrs. Edmund Phelps, and Miss Gertrude Kingston. Preceded by, at 7.45, COOL AS A CUCUMBER. Mr. Charles Collette, &c.—Business Manager, Henry Ball.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Chudleigh.)
(Under the management of Mrs. John Wood.)
EVERY EVENING, at 9.0 (by arrangement with Mr. John Hare), LES SURPRISES DU DIVORCE, adapted by Sydney Grundy, and entitled MAMMA. 112th Performance. Preceded at 8 by BOX AND COX. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open 10 to 10. Telephone 3,031. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2.30, LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES. Special prices:—Stalls: Adults, 7s. 6d.; Children, 5s. Dress circle: Children and Adults, 5s. Pit: Adults, 2s. 6d.; children, 1s. 6d. The performances of LITTLE GOODY TWO SHOES will be DISCONTINUED after February 1.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8, PAUL JONES. Misses Agnes Huntington, Phyllis Broughton, Kate Cutler, St. Cyr, Jeanie Mills, and Miss Wadman; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Henry Ashley, Templer Saxe, Albert James, George Preston, and Frank Wyatt. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-DAY, at 2.30 and 8.15, DOROTHY. 858th Performance. Mesdames Effie Chapuy, Florence Perry, H. Coveney, F. Neville, and Amy Augarde; Messrs. Ben Davies, Furneaux Cook, Arthur Williams, J. Le Hay, S. King, and C. Hayden Coffin. At 7.30, WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mr. H. Watkin.)
TO-DAY, at 2, and TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, NADGY. Mdlle. Vanoni, Mr. Arthur Roberts, and powerful company. Conducted by Mr. John Crook. Preceded in the evening at 7.30 by QUITS. Doors open at 1.30 and 7.15; Box-office open daily from 10 to 5 o'clock. Telephone 3,241. Children half price to Matinees.—R. D'Albertson, Acting Manager.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
TO-DAY, at 3 and 7.30, Christmas Pantomime, CINDERELLA, under direction of Oscar Barrett. Messrs. Edward Righton, Clarence J. Hague, and John D'Auban; Mesdames Susie Vaughan, Emma D'Auban, Mary Righton, Kate Vito, Amy Liddon, and Edith Bruce.

"THEY STUMBLE THAT RUN FAST."

Mr. Long made a short speech yesterday at Liverpool, in which he made one observation that is very much to the point. He said:—"Certain duties had been placed upon the County "Councils, and if they did not do the work which "Parliament had placed in their hands, Parliament would be very "slow to increase those responsibilities." The hint will not be thrown away, we hope, upon the self-constituted advisers of the London County Council, whose rash and childish precipitancy has already seriously compromised the cause of progress in the metropolis. The County Council is a tentative experiment. It is entrusted with certain powers strictly limited by statute. If its members want more power, they must first prove that they can wisely and prudently administer the trust which is now placed in their hands. Hence those who desire to see progress made in the direction of decentralization, and who wish to increase the authority of the County Council, should of all men be the most anxious to make the Council an effective instrument of administration. Let us walk before we run, and run before we leap. Let us see whether the new Democratic body does its work in such a way as to bring credit to the Democratic principle, before clamouring for extending its functions and enlarging the area of its authority.

Hence the more anxious we are to use the Council in the future as the instrument for inaugurating the Radical Millennium the more resolutely must we subordinate everything—including Radicalism and the Millennium—to the all-important duty of making the Council an efficient and trustworthy administrative body. It is with public Boards as it was with the servants in the parable of the talents. When after a long time Parliament, like the lord of these servants, cometh and reckoneth with the Councils, it will act very much like the nobleman in the Gospel. To those who have made good use of them, it will say, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, "thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee "ruler over many things." But is the Council going to be faithful over a few things? If we may believe those who profess to be able to speak in the name of the majority, that is the very last thing they are thinking about. But we do not believe for a moment that the blatant apostles of gerrymandering have any title whatever to speak for the majority of the Council. The pressure of practical business rests heavy upon the successors of the Board of Works. Most of the Councillors are men who have had more or less experience in local administration in their respective localities. All of them are Englishmen, and therefore men of inherited instinct for affairs, and inbred natural sagacity. They will therefore, notwithstanding all their tendencies and their theories, buckle to the work before them in good stout English fashion. Nor do we even believe, as some seem to think, that they will begin operations by firing off a fusillade of windy resolutions full of sound and fury indeed, but signifying nothing. They have got a "long row to hoe," and they will not have time for speechmaking. A salutary diffidence will also prevail amongst the Councillors. They have succeeded to a great inheritance. The Board of Works which they will supersede did good work, work which the Council will appreciate much more six months hence than it does to-day. Yet because the Board of Works in its later days allowed corruption and jobbery to creep in among its officials, the Board of Works was cut off suddenly, and that without remedy. Now, if there is one thing more certain than another, it is that the Council will make mistakes, and that in some departments jobbery will creep in. That is only saying in other words that the Councillors are human. As for jobbery and corruption, it is like the sea on which the ship of the Administration floats. All ships leak at times, and all Administrations succumb to the tempter who tips. Remembering this, the County Council will do well to walk humbly and carefully, and to learn to master the work it has on hand before scaring the public by clamouring for more.

There is no doubt that our unfortunate contemporaries who have with such incredible fatuity made themselves the advocates of party packing and gerrymandering have done immense mischief to the Liberal cause in London. The proof of this will be afforded all too soon when we come to fill up the vacancies created by the selection of aldermen. Take the City, for instance. Does any one imagine that Lord Rosebery would again head the poll if he had to seek re-election say on his election as Chairman of the Council? The simple truth is that there is a widespread feeling of disgust at what is considered a dirty trick more worthy of cardsharpers than of Radical wirepullers, and this feeling will react upon the polls. This no doubt will explain why the gerrymanderers are so anxious not to select aldermen from within the Council. But it is certain that in any case some of the Councillors will be chosen as aldermen, and the new elections may well be anticipated with alarm. Why these zealous partisans should have played the fool in this fashion we cannot imagine, except that, being so unused to success, their good luck at the elections turned their heads. They have done mischief far out of proportion to their importance, but we hope that in another week their policy may be forgotten. They will probably do all they can to cover it up out of sight, for from a party point of view nothing more suicidal could possibly be imagined.

THE CULTURE OF HEROISM.—II.

The Society for Protection of Life from Fire.

In an article under this head some time ago we described the way in which the Royal Humane Society recognizes and encourages bravery in saving life from the water. Last Tuesday we printed the testimonial given with a reward to Minnie Murrell, the young Dorking heroine, by the society which exists to cultivate heroism in fighting fire. Some account of this institution may fitly illustrate our second article on this theme.

Of all common dangers that of fire is perhaps the most fruitful in opportunity for acts of self-forgetful courage. "Fire!" Scarcely a week passes in which, for some part or other of crowded London, that cry is not the prelude to a scene of havoc and terror. Yet how rare are the cases in which the sudden disaster is baffled by adequate provisions, already made in time of foresight. Now and again the fate of some modern Pompeii makes us marvel at the composure with which a nation can go to bed on the edge of a volcano. But when one takes up the statistics of fires, and notes the commonness with which the most awful conflagrations descend on people utterly unprepared and entirely helpless under the blow, it is difficult not to regard our own city of London as occupying a similar position, and to marvel at our own carelessness. A foolish servant drops a paraffin lamp, or goes in search of a gas escape with a lit match, and an inflammable room is a sheet of fire in a moment. There is no time to think. Without presence of mind and prompt—perhaps dangerous—action a line of crowded tenements will be fired in a few minutes, like a train of gunpowder. Or worse—for this is the real trial of courage and coolness—you awake in the dead of night or in the stillness of daybreak to a pungent smoke, a sound of crackling—perhaps already a suffocating heat. A fire has been left unguarded, clothes hung too long "to air," the candle of some one reading in bed, the match flung away by some careless smoker or playing children—one or other of the innumerable and sometimes inscrutable causes of fire has let loose the awful forces which are creeping and closing around their coveted victim. Then is the time for self-control, for nerve and daring. A thousand bewildering thoughts at once flash through the brain—of water, of rugs, of the unworkable apparatus which cannot be got at, and the hypothetical escape over the roof which has been rendered unavailable. Perhaps the one impulse is to scream or to dash for air to door or window, and thus to let in the fatal rush of wind that fans the flames. But whatever the behaviour of the first discoverer of a fire, again and again it happens that, before the alarm is given, its stealthy advances have cut off the means of escape. A staircase has fallen in, a corridor is a torrent of flame. Then comes the hero's time. Perhaps he is one of the mass of terrified and jeopardized beings huddled together at some appalling height above the ground. Perhaps he is where he might be but a spectator, a passive sympathizer with victims who, if aware of their danger, are helpless to avert it, or whose unconsciousness demands a hero to risk his life in rousing it. But wherever he be at the moment when the call comes, and however unprepared for the odds against which he has to fight, the hero among men, whether he be fireman or policeman, or mere inexperienced bystander, straightway takes his life in his hand for the sake of humanity in peril. Others may drag the escape to the spot, may rear the ladder against the tottering wall, may warn and seize and carry out of danger helpless women and children. Others may do splendid service in planning and in giving help. But the hero does something more. He it is

LITERARY NOTES, NEWS, AND ECHOES.

The books of next week will be Lady Brassey's "Last Voyage" and the new edition of "Modern Painters." The former, of which some account was given in the *Pall Mall Gazette* a fortnight ago, will be published on Monday. The special copies of the latter will be published probably on Friday, and will be found to fully justify the premium which the booksellers are already putting upon them.

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I am glad to be able to say that the paragraph published by the *World* this week about the very serious nature of Mr. Ruskin's illness is quite untrue. There has been a marked improvement during the last week in Mr. Ruskin's condition, and those immediately about him consider him a great deal better.

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A very serious scandal has just come under my notice at the British Museum. This is the presence on the reference shelves in the reading-room of a set of nineteen pirated volumes of Mr. Ruskin's works, published by Wiley, of New York. What is the use of authors trying to protect their property, if stolen goods are openly received and retained by the National Library? A greater outrage could not be conceived, and I trust that as soon as Parliament meets a question will be asked with a view of ascertaining who is the official responsible. Meanwhile, as there is of course no property in stolen goods, and as pirated books may be destroyed when found, it would be as well if somebody interested in the protection of English authors would go to the Museum and tear up these American Ruskins. Their place on the shelves is "2045 f."

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The English version of Max O'Rell's new book will be published on February 23 by Mr. Arrowsmith of Bristol, under the title of "Jonathan and his Continent."

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Modern history is daring and revolutionary. Here is M. Du Chaillu coming upon us, in his new work on the Vikings, now nearly ready, with a startling theory about the Saxons. He will try to depose them from their post of honour as our forefathers. They were, he will show, poor in ships, and insignificant and only half sea-going folk. The great Baltic race was the Swede, and M. Du Chaillu is intending to aim at putting the Swedes where former historians have put the Saxons! I quite expect he will stir considerable life amongst the dry bones of English history. It is always welcome and useful. The Vikings were ancestors well worth having, in any case.

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Mr. R. Barry O'Brien's "Life of Thomas Drummond" will shortly make its appearance, and from what I hear it will contain a good deal of new material, as it has entailed a considerable amount of work. Mrs. Drummond placed in Mr. O'Brien's hands a number of her husband's papers which she had discovered, and which were not utilized in McLennan's Memoir. After a careful examination, they were found to be valuable, and they suggested some fresh researches. Mr. O'Brien asked to inspect the records of Dublin Castle, and there he found much correspondence which has not been published—letters from landlords about the land question, letters from Irish clergymen about tithes, appeals to the Government to lend military to collect them, and letters about Whiteboyism and faction fights.

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An unpublished letter of Daniel O'Connell is amongst the Dublin Castle finds. Drummond was constantly brought into contact and conflict with Orangeism, and that fact will be made more interesting than ever by the details Mr. O'Brien will supply. In fact, he has virtually done what has never been done before—he has written a history of Orangeism. Irish history in Mr. O'Brien's hands becomes an armoury of weapons for modern politicians—a collection of examples to illustrate current political philosophy.

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The ordinary spelling of *j*erry-mandering is a curious instance of false analogy (with jerry-builders) and lost etymology. The true spelling is *g*errymandering, and the word is derived from a certain Governor Gerry, of Massachusetts, the first great professor of the art. Gilbert Stuart, the painter, happened to see an electoral map prepared by a Boston editor, showing the results of Mr. Gerry's jobs, and adding a head and tail remarked: "There, that will do for a salamander." "Salamander!" said the editor: "I call it *gerrymander*." I gather these particulars from that useful book of reference recently published, Mr. J. S. Farmer's "Americanisms."

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A correspondent writes:—"A good (or bad?) instance of nconsistency on the part of an author will be found in the first instalment of Mr. Besant's new story in *Longman's Magazine*. The first sentence in Chapter II. runs: 'It was the evening of the longest day in all the year'—that is, presumably, June 21; but a little further on in the same chapter (lines 13 and 14 from top, p. 248), the time being the same, the author, in describing Mr. Cuttle's house, says, 'It was provided with a Virginia creeper, now rapidly becoming green with the first shoots of spring.' Now, great latitude may be, and, indeed, should be, allowed to genius, but surely it is not too much to ask that the appreciative reader shall not have his sense of harmony jarred upon by such an error as this, which a little attention to details would have rendered impossible."

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The trustees of the late Sir Robert Peel intend (says the *Athenæum*) to bring out a selection from his papers, so arranged as to give the continuous history of his life. The work, which will include matter of personal as well as of political interest, will be edited by Mr. Charles Stuart Parker, M.P., and published by Mr. Murray.

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Odds and Ends.—Messrs. Routledge are preparing a new and cheaper edition of a popular Alpine book, which has long been out of print—namely, Miss Amelia B. Edwards's "Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys"—a title, by the way, which is hardly any longer applicable to the Dolomite region.—The next volume in the "Great Writers" series will be "Captain Marryat," by Mr. David Hannay.—Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson will reach New York (say the American papers) about February 1 and at once resume his literary work.—The February number of the *Scottish Art Review* will contain an article on the "Scenic Aspect of the Lyceum 'Macbeth,'" by Mr. William Archer, illustrated by seventeen original sketches by W. G. Duan Murdoch.—The Melbourne *Leader* is responsible for the statement that Miss Helen Mathers, whose novels are so popular, is engaged writing an Australian drama, which will probably first see the light in a Melbourne theatre.—Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co. will issue shortly "The Dead Leman, and other Stories from the French," by Mr. Andrew Lang and Paul Sylvester. The volume contains nouvelles by Mérimée, About, Théophile Gautier, Th. Bentzon, Tolstoi, and Balzac, and an introductory essay by the authors on the place of the novelette in literature.

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—or she, since the names of Alice Ayres, of Minnie Murrell, and of many another heroine, suggest themselves—he it is who stays in the stifling attic last, that he may lower the others by the rope, while the people cry "Come down!" till it is too late to obey. When with a sudden shriek the mother remembers one child that is left behind, or when another pale face shows at the upper story of a house half in ruins, he it is who volunteers to tempt fortune by one more ascent—he it is who scrambles along the scorching coping, or climbs, cat-like, down trembling rain-pipes, or, loaded with a living freight, passes through a sheet of intolerable flame; in a word, is willing to offer, perhaps to give, his life for the life of a fellow-man. This is heroism. It may prove fruitless, it may pass unnoticed, known only to the single heart which dared it. But this, when we can find it—and, thank God, we do find it pretty often—is heroism. There is no other test.

The main value of deeds of heroism such we have sketched—and it is impossible to take up a file of a newspaper which does not somewhere chronicle such as these—is as an inspiration to beget other deeds. Bravery sharpens bravery, as iron iron. The great object is to make heroism a habit, an instinct, in the peaceful citizen as much as in the soldier; even though the occasions for it in his humdrum life may be few or none. All States rest at bottom on the culture of heroism.

The hero, then, who has fought with fire, equally with him who has braved water, is a man whom the State should delight to honour. We should make much of such men, blazon their deeds in letters of gold, and recognize their valour with all the marks of praise and gratefulness. At the moment of their sacrifice they are sublime, they are saints. We could offer them nothing then which would not seem petty. We may, indeed, have been training up in them an instinct beforehand, a constant subtle conservation of heroic energy. At the moment they are mentally transfigured, they are above our plane. But afterwards, let us see to it that there never creeps in a thought of neglect or dissatisfaction. That moment may be one in a life which for the rest is common, poor, and sordid. We know what is the last infirmity of even noble minds. Shakspeare's King Henry could say—

> If it be a sin to covet honour,
> I am the most offending soul alive.

Let us now see what we do in the way of honour, reward, and recognition for our fire heroes.

"The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire" is now a misnomer for the institution whose headquarters may be found at 20, New Bridge street, E.C. The history of this very meritorious society may be briefly summed up by saying that it began as a private fire brigade and has ended as an examining college of heroism. Its work now is confined to the recognition of merit in the sphere of usefulness which formerly it undertook. This work it practically has to itself. For a history of the society Mr. Cooke, the secretary, referred the writer to a paper read by Captain Shean to the Society of Arts, to which I am indebted for many of the following details:—

In 1836 there was practically no regular provision in the metropolis for saving life at fires. The society was then established in consequence of the excitement caused by the melancholy loss of life at a fire in Tottenham-court-road. On October 2, 1843, the society had nine fire-escapes stationed in London. In 1847 the escapes numbered 22. In these days the society had a large income, upwards of £2,000; it kept a large staff of men as well as plant. The society continued to do good work, both in helping at fires and in improving the apparatus, until 1867. In that year the committee of the society terminated their labours by reason of their functions being undertaken by the Metropolitan Board of Works, under the provisions of the Fire Brigade Act, 28 and 29 Vict., and a résumé report of their proceedings, since they first took office in 1843, is given, showing a total of 9,299 fires attended, and 1,150 lives saved. The valuable plant, which certainly could not be replaced under an outlay of £9,000, and for which they might reasonably have required payment from the Board, was, on behalf of the subscribers and the general public, presented to the Metropolitan Board of Works as a gift, £2,000 was set aside by the society as a Life Rescue Reward Fund, and a further sum of £300 to provide any expenses thereon, in order to secure in perpetuity the means of rewarding brave efforts to save human life from fire. That is the work which is now being done, and it is done on an income of about £300 a year. And this brings us to the most remarkable thing about the society: it makes no appeal to the public! Alone, almost, among benevolent institutions, it has enough, and with that is content.

It should be added that towards the end the society's work was extended to the country. It assisted municipalities to make provisions against fire. This they are now doing for themselves. The society recognizes bravery at fires in any part of the kingdom, and occasionally even abroad. It does not, however, said Mr. Cooke, reward firemen. It leaves merit among that class to be recognized by the Board. We should like to know more about this part of the subject. Firemen are heroes by profession; but they are not too well paid, and the public would not begrudge them any honour they may earn. Among thousands of brave acts in this connection may be quoted the tragic death of the fireman Ford. After heroically rescuing five lives at a fire in Gray's-inn-road, Ford was in the act of descending the escape himself, when he became enveloped in flames and smoke proceeding from a lower window. Jaded, no doubt, by his exertions, and perhaps entangling his axe in the netting of the escape, he was seen to struggle a moment and then fell to the ground. He died of his burns and other injuries.

The society recognizes merit in five ways: the silver medal, the bronze medal, illuminated "testimonials" setting forth the deed done, less elaborate "certificates," and money gifts. To arrive at a decision on the merits of each case is no easy matter. The reports of fires are always confused and inaccurate. Much good work is done which passes unnoticed, while there is no lack either of boastful, self-assertive claimants, or of actual impostors. For the purpose of sifting cases the society keeps an official, who is sent to ascertain the facts in cases occurring in or near London. Country cases are generally left in the hands of the police, who include the points at issue in their general inquiry. Sometimes an impostor will pick up details of the fire from public-house gossip and other sources, and then present himself with a plausible tale. Mr. Cooke gave me an instance from a recent fire which caused great public interest. The claims of an aggressive fellow were utterly exploded on inquiry, and the real hero discovered, like Saul, hiding among the stuff. Witnesses are required wherever possible.

I suggested that perhaps the real heroes were generally the last persons to put themselves forward and claim their deserts. But this I found was not altogether so. Most of them set great store on the decorations, and are anxious not to be forgotten. Many of them, again, are quite poor, and it is impossible for a man struggling along on 8*s.* a week to be wholly indifferent to a reward of, say, £5 or more. A medal or diploma, again, had for many of them a certain value in the market. It will often strengthen a man's chance of obtaining some situation.

"And what kind of people get your rewards, Mr. Cooke? Can you generalize at all about your heroes?"—"All kinds. Policemen, very often. They are frequently the only people about at the time when a fire breaks out, and constantly distinguish themselves. There was, for instance, the case of the inspector to whom a public presentation was got up in connection with the Harrow-road fire. Sometimes they are very queer characters—ne'er-do-weel loafers or dissolute fellows, who have yet a spark of real manhood latent within them. Occasion arises, and behold! without thinking twice they throw off their coat and do some splendid piece of work. Of course such cases are comparatively rare. But they do occur, and make one think kindly of humanity at its worst. Sometimes the hero has relapsed and got into trouble again by the time we are ready to decorate him. On looking up a man once, we learned that he had been had up for bigamy since he distinguished himself. I remember going to seek a man myself, to apprise him of his new honours, down a very poor slum. Children scuttled as I appeared, and parents' heads were withdrawn at the cry of 'School Board!' They thought a person in broadcloth must be their natural foe, the inspector. As for my hero, I eventually found him half boozed, cutty in mouth, in a neighbouring public-house. These poor people will keep and wear our medals, and refuse to part with them when they have sold or pawned every stick they possessed."

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

The Paris election, which will be decided to-morrow, will be far and away the most sensational event in recent French history. The mere fact that the result is considered doubtful is in itself the most startling testimony to the hold which General Boulanger has obtained on the Republican party. We say Republican party, for in Paris it is only the Republican party that counts. Of the 400,000 electors in Paris, at least 250,000 are Republicans pure and simple, and if every Conservative voted for Boulanger he could not secure one-third of the electorate. In ordinary circumstances if the French had any devotion to their Parliamentary Republic, Boulanger's defeat—and crushing defeat—would be as certain as the rising of the sun, but so far from being certain, the only difference of opinion which seems to prevail in Paris is whether he will defeat M. Jacques, or whether he will run him so close as to necessitate a second election. According to Mrs. Crawford, whose telegram in the *Daily News* is much the most useful material for forming an opinion, M. Floquet and M. Clémenceau believe that a second ballot is probable. M. Andrieux believes that Boulanger will come in first to-morrow, but that he will be beaten on the second vote. Louise Michel is throwing her influence on the side of Boulanger. The Socialists, she says, ought to side with him. What with one thing and another it seems as if the Republic was destined to receive a severer blow to-morrow than any dealt it since the *coup d'état* of Napoleon III.

The *Standard* correspondent at Paris sends some curious observations concerning the part which the women of Paris are taking in the election. Frenchwomen have not votes, but they have influence, and their influence in Paris is, it is said, to be cast almost solidly on the side of General Boulanger. The fact that women in Paris almost monopolize the newspaper-stalls is a factor of no mean importance, and one which must be taken into account in estimating the political future of France. When Mrs. Lynn Linton and others of that class lift up their voices and moan concerning the monstrous regimen of women, it is well that they should honestly face the fact that even in those countries where women suffrage isscouted, and the most strictly masculine ideas prevail as to the monopoly of the franchise, women are able to exercise an irresponsible political influence that may be decisive in a great crisis of national history.

Lord Wolseley's plea for the blood tax at Birmingham yesterday will fall as fiat as previous exhortations of the same kind have done in this country. We are not going to sacrifice the chief advantage of our insular position merely because Lord Wolseley, who naturally thinks that there is nothing like leather, has deluded himself into the belief that compulsory military service would be "an enormous physical and moral advantage for the whole population." There is not a State in Europe that would not get rid of it to-morrow, if only it had a sea frontier. There is not a community in the world which does not regard the conscription as the most frightful curse which civilization has to suffer from the "armed peace" of the modern world. Home life, however bad it may be, is immeasurably better than barrack life for everything that constitutes a man. We much regret that Lord Wolseley should have weakened his position in the country and spiked the guns of all those who call attention to the dangers of our position by enabling the enemy to close all controversy by the remark that these things lead to conscription.

It is four years to-day since Gordon died at Khartoum, and reverent hands are heaping wreaths around the base of his statue in the Square. Sir W. Butler's "Life of Charles George Gordon," which is published by Messrs. Macmillan to-day, is a literary tribute appropriate to the occasion—somewhat too florid and dithyrambic for the plain simplicity of the hero, but one that will be widely read. Speaking of the great event which we commemorate to-day, Sir W. Butler says:—

> Thus fell in the dark hour of defeat a man as unselfish as Sidney, of courage dauntless as Wolfe, of honour stainless as Outram, of sympathy wide-reaching as Drummond, of honesty straightforward as Napier, of faith steadfast as More. Doubtful indeed is it if anywhere in the past we shall find figure of knight or soldier to equal him, for sometimes it is the record of death that gives to life its real knighthood, and too often the soldier's end is unworthy of his knightly life; but with Gordon the harmony of life and death was complete, and the closing scenes seem to move to their fulfilment in solemn hush, as though an unseen power watched over the sequence of their sorrow.

The only new scrap of information that we can find in Sir W. Butler's book about Gordon is the following, which we do not remember to have seen before:—

> Among the bits of torn paper blowing about on the sands near the wreck of the *Abbas* the writer of these pages picked up one that gave a glimpse of some shifts of defence resorted to. It was a page of some nameless diary that had been kept by one of the passengers—probably Power. This leaflet described how "the general" had bought in the bazaar many hundred yards of cotton, and, dyeing it earth colour, had stretched it out in long, sloping lines, making it appear at a distance like the angle and colour of earthworks, so as to deceive the Arabs while real works were constructed.

The shifty, resourceful man!

So there are to be rival programmes for next session—an "authorized" one, and an "unauthorized." Mr. Walter Long, speaking at Liverpool last night, laid down the former, which consists of:—

1. Local Government for Scotland.
2. District Councils for England.
3. National Defences.

So far Mr. Long agrees with Mr. Chamberlain, but he said nothing about the other items in the latter gentleman's list, which therefore may be taken, we suppose, as the unauthorized programme—viz.:—

1. Free Schools.
2. Extension of Ashbourne Act.
3. Land Purchase Bill for England, Wales, and Scotland.

It is really scandalous the way in which counsel for the *Times* decline to adopt Sir James Hannen's suggestions or listen to even his most strenuous entreaties yesterday, in spite of all his representations, Sir Henry James insisted on going on with the ridiculous farce of reading all the ancient history of Ireland as told in public speeches for the last ten years. The process will occupy, according to Sir James Hannen's calculation, a week or ten days at least. What makes this deliberate waste of time the more odious is that it is ostensibly done in the interest of the defendants—although Mr. Reid yesterday did all he could to support Sir James Hannen's view. "I have said all I can say on the subject," remarked the judge despairingly. No doubt; but is it not time now to *do* something, and positively forbid — instead of merely discountenancing—any prolongation of the scandal? In taking such a course, Sir James Hannen would be warmly supported by the country at large.

Mr. T. W. Russell's lengthened report upon the Clanricarde estate in the *Times* comes rather late in the day, nor if it had come earlier in the day would it materially have affected the judgment which public opinion has already pronounced decisively on the questions at issue between Lord Clanricarde and his tenants. On the whole, we think that Unionists are more fierce against Lord Clanricarde than Home Rulers, and with reason. Lord Clanricarde is a standing illustration of landlordism at its worst, and if he were to disappear the Home Rulers would find that they had lost one of their most effective battle-horses. The one thing that used to be said in favour of the Clanricarde estate was that its rents were lower than those of surrounding properties. In view, however, of the decisions pronounced by the Appeal Court at Galway this week, it is rather difficult to maintain that thesis any longer. In four cases which were heard the Land Court reduced Lord Clanricarde's rents by 26, 32, 40, and 49 per cent. respectively.

They seem to appreciate the international significance of the recent friction between England and Prince Bismarck better in Paris than they do in London. The *Liberté* even goes so far as to say that her Majesty's Ministers have found out the mistake to which they clung so tenaciously. They appear to have found out that to maintain the balance of power it was not requisite to build up the preponderance of one State over all others. It would probably be more accurate to say that her Majesty's Ministers are beginning to discover this, not that they have already discovered it. Still, they are now on the move, and a little more development of the Bismarckian method would accelerate their progress in the right direction. No one in this country wishes ill to Germany, but every one who loves Germany must wish that her leading statesman should be removed from the temptation of trampling on every one's toes and puffing his tobacco-smoke in everybody's face, which at present seems to be too much for him to resist.

The ballot on the Anglo-Australian system is making a decided advance in the United States. Wisconsin has partially adopted it, and in 1887 Massachusetts made the first complete application of the new system to a State election. In two American cities the same system is now law—in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and in Louisville, Kentucky. In the latter city the first election held under it came off in December, and a correspondent declared that it "worked admirably." "The election," he adds, "was the first municipal election I have known which was not bought outright. As a matter of fact, no attempts at bribery were made, and a few comparatively unimportant infringements of the law will be severely handled." In Milwaukee, under the new Act, bribery has been stopped, and "heelers" and "workers" have found their occupation gone. The purity party in America is greatly delighted with such successful results.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WOMEN COUNTY COUNCILLORS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—Some weeks ago we appealed to the public for funds to aid us in supporting the candidature of Lady Sandhurst and Miss Jane Cobden for the County Council.

Both ladies have been returned—Lady Sandhurst by a majority of three hundred votes over Mr. Beresford-Hope, who is now about to contest her eligibility, and Miss Cobden by a majority of 332 over her nearest competitor, or only 55 from the top of the poll. The electoral expenses did not reach the legal maximum, but the deficit upon them, together with fifteen pounds spent by the committee in printing and meetings, amounts to ninety pounds.

Mr. Beresford-Hope's action has necessitated an appeal to the public for a guarantee fund of £500 to enable the committee to defend Lady Sandhurst's seat. The committee feel that the right claimed for women is immensely strengthened by the fact that two divisions have by large majorities chosen women to be their representatives, and believe that those who have so far supported them will be all the more ready now to guarantee the expense of maintaining at law the right of these constituencies to be represented by the persons of their choice.

Promises may be sent to either of the hon. secretaries.

Mrs. L. T. MALLET, 6, Pembridge-place, W.
Miss ANNIE L. BROWNE, 58, Porchester-terrace.
} Hon. Secretaries.

AN ARTIST'S PROTEST AGAINST ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—May I ask for a space in your columns to say a few words on the subject of modern advertisement, and the pitch to which it has arrived? It seems to me, Sir, that, in trying to think how the public eye is to be better trained to know what is beautiful and in good taste (questions put most earnestly to us all at the Liverpool Art Congress by Sir Frederick Leighton), one of the first steps to be taken is to consider whether some kind of limit cannot be put to the flagrant and stupid advertisements besetting the eye at every turn in our streets and country roads. Would you believe it, Sir, I can't walk from here to the ferry at Windermere without seeing a notice of some dreadful liver pills daubed in oil colours on every rock of any prominence or beauty by the roadside! And the other day in one of our largest towns an enterprising firm sent out a small army of men dressed as pyramids! How can any public monument look well with such sights passing its very base! Again, the other day in the Mersey a most degrading sight was to be seen. The *Great Eastern*, after her noble work in the Atlantic, instead of being allowed to rest in peace before being broken up, was actually fastened on by some of those reckless advertising firms and literally covered with staring advertisements of cheap goods. What a sight! Nice training for the public eye and heart!

About a year ago I was one in a vast concourse of people at Kennington Oval, watching with breathless interest the remaining "overs" of a very important cricket match, when suddenly we all became aware that a disturbing element had come in: a general titter went round the ground, the game almost ceased. What could it be? Well, Sir, it was a huge bottle, nearly forty feet high, being drawn slowly round outside the boarding, and this stupid bottle went round the ground two or three times—an advertisement of some patent cork! Then take the Oxford and Cambridge boat race: it is gradually being made a means of advertisement; large steamers are hired on purpose, and the look of the river quite spoiled. When listening to the discussion on the public monument question and the dignity of our important streets, &c., in the sculpture section at the Liverpool Art Congress, I ventured to draw attention to this advertisement nuisance, and judging by the loud applause of the audience, they were entirely in sympathy with me, but as I was not reading a paper, and there was very little time, I was called to order and told by the president I was beside the point; in fact, I had to "shut up," not, however, without expressing in strong terms my feeling that the Congress ought not to separate without making some protest against outrageous and extravagant advertisements in important streets and squares, and especially on picturesque rocks in the country. What is the good of a town council buying a beautiful picture at great cost, hoping to teach the eyes of its townsfolk by showing them what is beautiful when it allows the immediate surroundings of the art gallery itself and the dignity and effect of its chief streets to be ruined by glaring and stupid advertisements of flying balloons and moving pyramids, and its noble port and sailors to be degraded by such a sight as that of the *Great Eastern* on her death-bed in a shroud of vulgar and lying advertisements?—I am, Sir, yours obediently,

Brantwood, Coniston. ARTHUR SEVERN.

P.S.—Perhaps the new County Councilmen will be able to do something for our rocks.

BETWEEN THE KERBSTONE AND THE GUTTER.

A WALK FROM CHARING-CROSS TO ST. PAUL'S.

JUST now our streets are being converted into quite an emporium for the sale of cheap toys, and various ingenious little inventions, all intended for the amusement of the little ones at home. Some of these articles are well worth the money asked, others are not; and in all cases considerable margin must be allowed to the fervid imagination of the plodding street hawker, whose anxiety to obtain a crust generally lands him into the realms of romance when expatiating on the merits of his own particular goods.

The "unbreakable" doll, got up *à la* "Red Riding Hood," and with the addition of a fur cloak, is a very pretty toy for the low price of twopence. This doll is made with the express desire of circumventing the woeful results of Master Tommy's bump of destructiveness. It is without arms and legs! but is not the "cure" in this case quite as deplorable as the disease?

"The Comical Jack-in-the-Box" is an old friend in a new guise. On removing the lid the funny little old fellow springs up from the bottom of his box, with an uncanny shriek. He is no longer the black-faced and dark tangled-haired little imp he used to be, but now has a complexion much like the pretty little dears he is intended to amuse, and his hair and beard are

THE UNBREAKABLE DOLL.

now quite white—wool in fact. The only vendor of this particular toy that I have ever met with is generally to be found in Oxford-street. He has a white beard; there is a striking resemblance between himself and his wares. They thoroughly understand each other; they do the jumping, he does the squeaking. The "Jack-in-the-Box" is only one penny.

"Children's playing cards, h'only a penny a pack; eq'al in h'every respect to a h'ordinary pack o' cards, h'only smaller."

"H'automatic rats, only a pennie." In Regent-circus I came across these merry little creatures, darting about the pavement and apparently thoroughly enjoying themselves. A slight spring inside produces the movement, much to the consternation of ladies passing at the moment this curious toy is let going.

"Comical changing faces" (twopence each). A lady and gentleman are seated on a rustic seat, in a place the artist intends us to accept as a park, I imagine, a park consisting of one tree only. An oval is pierced where the face of each figure should be, and at the back of the picture, working on a pivot, are a number of faces, each in turn fitting into the ovals. By this clever arrangement, each face really appears to assume various expressions, and as a sort of climax ultimately change to the grotesque features of a black lady and ditto gentleman.

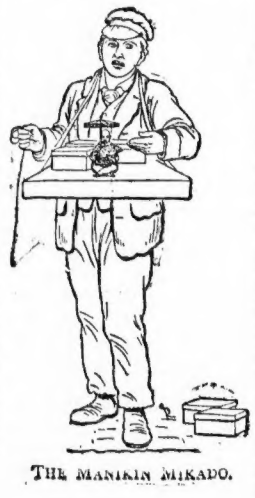
"Crying Babies; Baldwin's Babies; a pennie each; cries like a 'uman been." These unhappy infants are composed of indiarubber bladders, with a wooden whistle fixed into the one opening; by blowing down the wooden tube the "babe" soon becomes fully inflated, that is to say if it doesn't take it into its infantine head to suddenly explode midway of the operation. If you should be rash enough to attempt to swell your "babe" to the colossal dimensions of one of the twins at the breast of the hawker, you will speedily find your infant a delusion and a snare.

"Changing Picture Books, only one penny each," cries a feeble old lady, sketched in the Strand. "Metamorphoses Picture Book" is the title given to this—a German production—but "Metamorphoses" is as far beyond the grasp of this poor old woman as are the creature comforts she so sorely needs to keep body and soul together some little time longer.

Now it may be considered awfully *infra dig.* by most Dollites to be hawked about the streets, but, if so, there is still a greater indignity in reserve for "disabled" dolls.

An enterprising merchant of Leather-lane does a lively business in the damaged article—dolls without arms, dolls without legs, and dolls in a still more pitiable plight—namely, without heads. All his wares appear to have been involved in railway accidents of a more or less serious nature. A Jack-in-the-box, with his spinal cord hopelessly affected, going for a halfpenny, a doll minus an arm sacrificed for three farthings, while "herror upon horrors" accumulate! a doll without a head knocked down at a farthing.

A very comical little toy is the "Manikin" or "Mikado"—Mikado of Houndsditch, I presume; that being the spot from whence he and most of his ilk are imported. This little fellow chiefly affects Regent's-circus—so that he may mix in good society. His price is 1*s.* 6*d.* You twist a piece of twine round the top of the rod of his umbrella, quickly pull the same, precisely as in spinning a top. The ever-obliging Mikado then rapidly twists his umbrella, and moves his dragon-painted fan with great gusto and energy!



THE MANIKIN MIKADO.

SAFE AND DANGEROUS OIL LAMPS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. ALFRED SPENCER, OF THE BOARD OF WORKS.

THE mills of the gods grind slow, but they grind very fine. Even in the matter of petroleum legislation effectual steps seem at last likely to be taken to prevent the terrible accidents which are of such constant occurrence. So long ago as October, 1885, Sir Frederick Abel and Professor Boverton Redwood, after investigating the causes of lamp accidents, at the instance of the Metropolitan Board of Works, made some suggestions as to the construction and management of lamps, which the Board caused to be printed and circulated among the press and among the lamp manufacturers of the country. Now there is to be some new legislation, and Colonel Majendie, C.B., has requested the two gentlemen who drew up the suggestions over three years ago to report to him as to the extent to which manufacturers have voluntarily adopted them. In reference to this question one of our representatives called upon Mr. Alfred Spencer, chief officer of the Special Purposes and Sanitary Branch of the Board of Works, who is responsible to the Board for the enforcement of the Petroleum, Explosives, and other Acts, and obtained from him some interesting and valuable information concerning lamps in general, and particularly anent dangerous and safe lamps. Away up on the top floor of the building in Spring-gardens sits Mr. Spencer in a cosy little office, surrounded by papers, pictures and designs of lamps, and lamps themselves.

"You want to know something about lamp accidents?" he said, as our reporter seated himself in the chair Mr. Spencer indicated.

"If you please; but I also want to know how such accidents might be avoided."

"That I will tell you too, but you had better let me begin at the beginning. First let me tell you, then, that these accidents, as a rule, are not due to the oil, but to the construction of the lamps, the worst of which are those imported in large quantities from Germany, and amongst them those known as the 'Cosmos' lamps. Petroleum lamps are now in almost universal use, whether so called, or under the many names applied to mineral oil, such as kerosene, paraffin, safety oil, &c. Accidents in the use of such lamps are of frequent occurrence, causing death, injury, and destruction of property. Captain Shaw, in his annual report on fires in London during 1888, states that out of 1,988 fires attended by the brigade in that year 205 were due to lamp accidents, 119 by lamps upsetting, and 57 by lamps exploding. He states, moreover, that of thirty-four cases of personal injury from these causes eleven of the injured persons died. In a series of twenty-eight reported cases of lamp accidents which I have myself had collected, sixteen injured persons died, two were seriously and one slightly injured. Now, such accidents could all have been prevented by using only lamps of safe construction, instead of the unsafe lamps generally sold."

"Well, now, Mr. Spencer, will you kindly describe an unsafe lamp to me first, and tell me why it is unsafe?"

"That will be easy, for nearly all the lamps which are made are unsafe. Such are lamps with glass, china, or earthenware reservoirs, which are not only easily breakable in case of falling to the ground, but which do more damage in event of explosion. Such also are all lamps in which the wick passes direct from the burner into the oil without any protection in the reservoir, and nearly all lamps are of such construction. The reason for this danger is twofold. In the first place, as atmospheric air must be admitted into the reservoir to enable the lamp to burn, it becomes mixed with the vapour given off by the oil after the lamp has been lighted for some time and the oil has become heated, and thus a highly explosive mixture has been formed. Given these conditions, a puff of air, a slight draught, a little tilt of the lamp, or the common practice of blowing down the chimney to put it out, is all that is needed to create an explosion of a very terrible nature. Accidents will continue until the sale of such dangerous lamps is prohibited, but as such lamps can be manufactured rather more cheaply than safety lamps, the public will buy the cheapest kind, regardless of possible results."

"Now, tell me what constitutes a safe lamp, please."

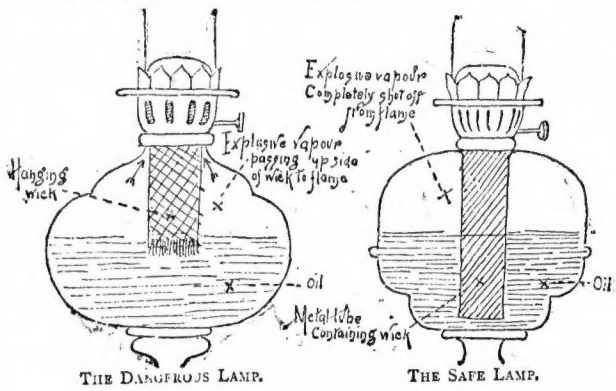
"Safe lamps have metal oil reservoirs, and the wick is enclosed in a metal tube, reaching nearly to the bottom of the reservoir. By enclosing the wicks in such a tube the flame is prevented from reaching the explosive gas which forms in the reservoir on the top of the oil, and metal reservoirs, which do not break, prevent the escape of the oil if the lamp is upset."

"Well, Mr. Spencer, why are not such lamps as you describe as safe more generally in use?"

"They are not yet made cheaply enough. Although the Metropolitan Board of Works has urged the use of safety lamps ever since 1885, and freely disseminated the suggestions formulated by Sir F. Abel and Professor Redwood among the manufacturers, yet dangerous lamps continue to be largely made and sold. And, what is more, large quantities of cheap, imperfectly made, and most dangerous lamps are imported from Germany."

"Then you would advocate the manufacture of safety lamps by law?"

"Decidedly. The new Petroleum Bill promised by the Government should prohibit the sale of lamps of dangerous construction, and then the waste of life and property from this cause would promptly cease."



THE DANGEROUS LAMP. THE SAFE LAMP.

By the courtesy of Mr. Spencer we are enabled to present to our readers diagrams of a dangerous and a safe lamp. In the first-named the wick is hanging loosely in the reservoir, showing by the arrows how the accumulated gas on the top of the receding oil may come in contact with the flame, representing the dangerous lamp; while in the safe lamp, the oil, having all to pass down to the bottom of the tube and rise within it, forms as effectual a trap as do the patent syphon traps for sewer gas in closets: the gas cannot escape, cannot reach the flame, and danger of explosion is altogether obviated.

"ANGLO-INDIAN CODES."

"Anglo-Indian Codes." By Whitby Stokes. (Oxford: at the Clarendon Press.) This collection of Codes of Procedure in Indian courts of law, by Mr. Whitby Stokes, is a book which ought to make English lawyers blush for the chaotic condition of our own law and procedure. Here we have in one compact octavo volume the Codes of Criminal Procedure and of Civil Procedure, with all their accompanying schedules and appendices, and the admirably codified Law of Evidence. These three great Acts of the Indian Legislature make up the bulk of the volume, but several other important Acts are also included. The text of the Acts is supplemented by a few foot-notes by the editor, and some interesting pages of introduction to each great Act. From these one gets some idea of the enormous amount of work involved in producing an intelligible and coherent code out of the confused mass of conflicting customs, statutes, and judicial decisions which previously choked the Indian courts. The printing and general "get-up" of this valuable collection of codes are worthy of the Clarendon Press.

"CLEANING SILVER."—All difficulty in keeping silver, electro-plate, &c., untarnished and with a brilliant polish, may be obviated by using GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL PLATE POWDER. Sold everywhere, in boxes 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, and 4*s.* 6*d.* Four Gold Medals awarded.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.*

IN a little book that he calls "The Enchanted Island," Mr. Wyke Bayliss the new President of the Royal Society of British Artists has just given his gospel of art to the world. His predecessor in office had also a gospel of art, but it usually took the form of an autobiography. Mr. Whistler always spelt art, and we believe still spells it, with a capital "I." However, he was never dull. His brilliant wit, his caustic satire, and his amusing epigrams, or perhaps we should say epitaphs on his contemporaries made his views on art as delightful as they were misleading, and as fascinating as they were unsound. Besides, he introduced American humour into art-criticism, and for this if for no other reason he deserves to be affectionately remembered. Mr. Wyke Bayliss, upon the other hand, is rather tedious. The last President never said much that was true, but the present President never says anything that is new, and if art be a fairy-haunted wood or an enchanted island, we must say that we prefer the old Puck to the fresh Prospero. Water is an admirable thing—at least, the Greeks said it was—and Mr. Ruskin is an admirable writer; but a combination of both is a little depressing.

Still, it is only right to add that Mr. Wyke Bayliss, at his best, writes very good English. Mr. Whistler, for some reason or other, always adopted the phraseology of the minor prophets. Possibly it was in order to emphasize his well-known claims to verbal inspiration, or perhaps he thought with Voltaire that "Habakkuk est capable de tout," and wished to shelter himself under the shield of a definitely irresponsible writer none of whose prophecies, according to the French philosopher, have ever been fulfilled. The idea was clever enough at the beginning, but ultimately the manner became monotonous. The spirit of the Hebrews is excellent, but their mode of writing is not to be imitated, and no amount of American jokes will give it that modernity which is so essential to a good literary style. Admirable as are Mr. Whistler's fire-works on canvas, his fire-works in prose are abrupt, violent, and exaggerated. However, oracles, since the days of the Pythia, have never been remarkable for style, and the modest Mr. Wyke Bayliss is as much Mr. Whistler's superior as a writer, as he is his inferior as a painter and an artist. Indeed, some of the passages in this book are so charmingly written, and with such dexterous felicity of phrase that we cannot help feeling that the President of the British artists, like a still more Famous President of our day, can express himself far better through the medium of literature than he can through the medium of line and colour. This, however, only applies to Mr. Wyke Bayliss's prose. His poetry is very bad, and the sonnets at the end of the book are almost as mediocre as the drawings that accompany them. As we read them we cannot but regret that in this point at any rate Mr. Bayliss has not imitated the wise example of his predecessor, who with all his faults was never guilty of writing a line of poetry, and who is indeed quite incapable of doing anything of the kind.

As for the matter of Mr. Bayliss's discourses, his views on art must be admitted to be very commonplace and old fashioned. What is the use of telling artists that they should try and paint Nature as she really is? What Nature really is, is a question for metaphysics not for art. Art deals with appearances, and the eye of the man who looks at Nature, the vision in fact of the artist, is far more important to us than what he looks at. There is more truth in Corot's aphorism, that a landscape is simply the "mood of a man's mind," than there is in all Mr. Bayliss's laborious disquisitions on naturalism. Again, why does Mr. Bayliss waste a whole chapter in pointing out real or supposed resemblances between a book of his published twelve years ago and an article by Mr. Palgrave which appeared recently in the *Nineteenth Century*? Neither the book nor the article contains anything of real interest, and as for the hundred or more parallel passages which Mr. Wyke Bayliss solemnly prints side by side, most of them are like parallel lines and never meet. The only original proposal that Mr. Bayliss has to offer us is that the House of Commons should every year select some important event from national and contemporary history, and hand it over to the artists, who are to choose from among themselves a man to make a picture of it. In this way Mr. Bayliss believes that we could have the historic art, and suggests as examples of what he means, a picture of Florence Nightingale in the hospital at Scutari, a picture of the opening of the first London Board school, and a picture of the Senate House at Cambridge with the girl-graduate receiving a degree "that shall acknowledge her to be as wise as Merlin himself, and leave her still as beautiful as Vivien." This proposal is, of course, very well meant, but to say nothing of the danger of leaving historic art at the mercy of a majority in the House of Commons, who would naturally vote for their own view of things, Mr. Bayliss does not seem to realize that a great event is not necessarily a pictorial event. "The decisive events of the world," as has been well said, "take place in the intellect," and as for Board-schools academic ceremonies, hospital wards, and the like they may well be left to the artists of the illustrated papers, who do them admirably and quite as well as they need be done. Indeed, the pictures of contemporary events, Royal marriages naval reviews and things of this kind, that appear in the Academy every year, are always extremely bad, while the very same subjects treated in black and white in the *Graphic* or the *London News* are excellent. Besides if we want to understand the history of a nation through the medium of art it is to the imaginative and ideal arts that we have to go, and not to the arts that are definitely imitative. The visible aspect of life no longer contains for us the secret of life's spirit. Probably it never did contain it. And if Mr. Barker's "Waterloo Banquet," and Mr. Frith's "Marriage of the Prince of Wales" are examples of healthy historic art, the less we have of such art the better. However, Mr. Bayliss is full of the most ardent faith, and speaks quite gravely of genuine portraits of St. John, St. Peter and St. Paul dating from the first century, and of the establishment by the Israelites of a school of art in the wilderness under the now little-appreciated Bezaleel. He is a pleasant picturesque writer, but he should not speak about art. Art is a sealed book to him.

* "The Enchanted Island." By Wyke Bayliss, F.S.A., President of the Royal Society of British Artists. (London: W. H. Allen and Co. 1888.)

TO-DAY'S NEW BOOKS.

[Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review, should such seem to be necessary.]

BIOGRAPHY.

NEVISON, HENRY W. "Life of Friedrich Schiller." (Walter Scott.)
[A volume of the "Great Writers" series, with a Bibliography by Mr. John P. Anderson. Pp. 203, xxiii. Price 1*s.*]

WRIGHT, HENRIETTA C. "Stories of the Great Scientists." (Ward and Downey.)
[Brief notices of the lives and work of Galileo, Newton, Franklin, Herschel, Davy, Faraday, and other immortals. The book is scarcely so well written as the subjects demand, and the author's science is occasionally a little shaky. Pp. 350, cloth. Eight portraits. N.P.]

POETRY.

DORLING, WILLIAM (Editor). "Poems by Dora Greenwell—Selected). (Walter Scott.)
[A volume of the "Canterbury Poets" series. The Editor contributes a brief biographical introduction. Pp. 248, xxii., cloth. Price 1*s.*]

R. E. V. "The Circle of Seasons." (Eliot Stock.)
[Hymns and verses for the seasons of the Church. Pp. 180, cloth. Price 3*s.* 6*d.*]

WAECHTER, HARRIET. "The Chaucer Birthday Book." (Griffith, Farran, and Co.)
[The selections are printed in Old English type, the antique spelling being retained, and a glossary affixed. 4to, cloth, gilt edges. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*]

WESTALL, WILLIAM. "John Brown and Harry Lohengrin: a Tale with Two Heroes." (Ward and Downey.)
[A new edition "revised, recast, and in part re-written." Pp. 330, cloth.]

NOTICES.

Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, *and* DEATHS *are inserted for* 5*s. each. The* PALL MALL GAZETTE *is sent post free for any number of days to any address in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and all countries in the Postal Union, at the rate of ninepence per week, or* 9*s.* 6*d. per quarter. The* PALL MALL BUDGET, *also post free, costs for the United Kingdom* 4*s.* 11*d. per quarter; for all countries in the Postal Union* 5*s.* 5*d. per quarter; for India and China* 6*s. per quarter. Apply to the Manager,* PALL MALL GAZETTE, 2, NORTHUMBERLAND-STREET, STRAND, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.
Lessee, Mr. W. FREEMAN THOMAS.
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TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.30.
Prices of Admission:—Gallery, 6*d.*; Amphitheatre, 1*s.*; Pit and Promenade, 2*s.*; Stage Stalls, 3*s.*; First Circle, 3*s.*; Grand Circle, 4*s.*; Stalls, 5*s.*; Boxes from 10*s.* 6*d.* to £3 3*s.* Early doors open at One o'clock and 6.30 (entrance, Hart-street) to Pit and Promenade, Amphitheatre and Gallery, 6*d.* Extra. Box-office open daily, from 10 till 5, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall. No charge for booking. Acting Manager and Treasurer, Mr. WALTER GOOCH. Musical Director, Mr. GEORGE CLEMMENTS.

SPECIAL NOTICE – CHILDREN HALF-PRICE to MORNING and EVENING PERFORMANCES to all parts of the House (except Gallery) on payment at the doors, or seats can be secured in advance at the Box-office and all Libraries.—HENGLER'S CIRCUS, THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.

COMEDY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, a New Farcical Comedy, in three acts, entitled UNCLES AND AUNTS, by W. LESTOCQ and WALTER EVERARD. Mr. W. S. Penley, and special cast. Preceded, at 8, by FENNEL, by J. K. JEROME.—Business Manager, Mr. E. F. BRADLEY.

UNCLES AND AUNTS.—MATINEE TO-DAY (Saturday), at 3 o'clock. COMEDY THEATRE.

COMEDY THEATRE.—SPECIAL MATINEE for the BENEFIT of the ACTORS' BENEVOLENT FUND, WEDNESDAY, January 30, at 3 P.M., with the Original Cast of THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME. CINDERELLA.—The PANTOMIME for GENUINE FUN and GORGEOUS SPECTACLE, TWICE DAILY, at 3 and 7.30. Produced under direction of OSCAR BARRETT. Seats 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, and 5*s.*

STANLEY SHOW, 1889, NOW OPEN from 10 to 10 DAILY at CRYSTAL PALACE. The largest Exhibition of Bicycles and Tricycles ever held. Over 1,000 machines on view. No extra charge. Admission to Palace One Shilling. Dan Canary, the celebrated Trick Rider, specially engaged (free).
N.B.—TWO PERFORMANCES of GRAND PANTOMIME, CINDERELLA, DAILY at 3.0 and 7.30. Seats from 1*s.*

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE of the GREAT FALLS, original effects, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, American Sweetmeat Store. Electric Light. Refreshments by Beguinot. Admission 1*s.* No fees. 10 to 10.—YORK STREET, WESTMINSTER, St. James's Park Station.

LARGE FREE TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER.—On WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 6, Dr. EDWARD MOROSS, the celebrated gifted Electrician, of Paris, will EXHIBIT his Wonderful SKILL in CURING what seem to others INCURABLE DISEASES. Those afflicted with Deformity, Paralysis, Rheumatism, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Fits, Catarrh, Nervous Diseases, Neuralgia, Blindness, Deafness, &c., are treated, Free of Charge, on the stage. The Doctor will treat as many patients as he can during his Second Lecture. REFINED, AMUSING, and INTERESTING. 7.30 P.M., to commence at 8; carriages, 10 P.M. Admission, 6*d.* and 1*s.*; Reserved Seats, 2*s.* and 3*s.* Tickets obtained in advance at the Hall Booking Box.
CONSULTATION FREE at the Consulting Rooms Daily, from 11 A.M. to 8 P.M. No notice will be taken of correspondence unless an addressed stamped envelope is enclosed for reply.
Dr. EDWARD MOROSS'S practice has become so extensive that he has REMOVED, and is now permanently located at No. 342, OXFORD-ROAD, MANCHESTER.

ART GALLERIES.

McLEAN'S GALLERY.—PICTURES and SKETCHES at HOME and ABROAD by JAMES WEBB. A choice selection of cabinet works.—T. McLEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.

ROYAL HOUSE OF STUART.—EXHIBITION of PORTRAITS, MINIATURES, and PERSONAL RELICS connected with the ROYAL HOUSE of STUART. Under the Patronage of her Majesty the Queen.—Open daily from 10 till 7. Admission 1*s.* Season Tickets 5*s.*—NEW GALLERY, REGENT-STREET.

HOTEL LIST.

BOURNEMOUTH.—THE HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, of world-wide reputation for comfort. Full south. Magnificent Sea Views. Table d'hote. JOHN KILNER, Proprietor.

Saturday and Sunday,

SATURDAY.

"The Character of the Great Composers and the Characteristics of their Works," by Professor Ernest Pauer, Royal Institution, 3.
Notes on "Polarised Light," and a Note on "A Relation between Magnetization and Speed in the Dynamo-Machine," by Professor S. P. Thompson, D.Sc. Physical Society, 3.
Stanley Show of Bicycles and Tricycles, Crystal Palace.
Exhibition of Productions of Co-operative Workshops, Essex Hall, Strand, 11.
Botanical Society, Inner-circle, Regent's Park, 3.45.
Paddington Free Library, Annual Meeting, Vestry Hall, Paddington, 8.
"Hamlet," by Mr. A. H. Gilkes, M.A., Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, 8.30.
St. James's Hall—Popular Concert, 3.
Actors' Benevolent Fund—Annual Collection.
"Art Metal considered as a Home Industry," by W. C. Roberts Austen, Toynbee Hall, 8.
Mr. Kirwan's Recital, Royal Albert Hall, 3.
Metropolitan Asylums Board, Spring-gardens, 12.
Oxford and District Teachers' Association, Deputation to Sir W. Hart-Dyke, 2.
St. Paul's Evening Service Choir—Annual Banquet, Holborn Restaurant.
Plantagenets Cinderella Dance, Portman Rooms, 7.
Proposed Socialist Picnic in Belgrave-square.
Thames Rowing Club—General Meeting, Club House, 8.30.
Football Fixtures—At South Norwood, South Norwood v. Barnet; Blackheath, Blackheath v. Cricklewood; Walthamstow, Clapton v. Hampstead; Wanstead, Cambridge University v. Snaresbrook; Lee, West London v. Dulwich; Acton, Rosslyn Park v. Old Millhillians; Balham, Old Leysians v. Catford Bridge; Blackheath, Blackheath v. Richmond; Chiswick, London Scottish v. Harlequins; Chiswick, Eaton Rovers v. Middlesex Hospital; Clapham-common, Hawthorne v. Lambeth Melrose; Clapton, Upper Clapton v. Lennox; Eltham, Queen's v. Kensington; Finsbury, H.A.C. v. King's College Hospital; Isleworth, International College v. Merchant Taylors' School; Putney, Prairie Rangers v. Uxbridge; Richmond, Middlesex Wanderers v. Marlborough Nomads; Rugby, Rugby v. Old Edwardians; Snaresbrook, Old Foresters v. Clapham Rovers, Sydenham, Sydenham v. Old Rugbeians; Upper Tooting, Casuals v. Old Etonians; Vincent-square, Westminster School v. Old Harrovians; Watford, Watford Rovers v. St. Albans.
Hockey—At Hounslow, 7-57 Regt. Dist. v. Wimbledon; Norbury, Streatham v. Teddington.

SUNDAY PREACHERS.

St. Paul's Cathedral—Rev. Prebendary Scott, 10.30; Rev. Canon Scott Holland, 3.15; Ven. Dr. Farrar, 7
Westminster Abbey—Rev. Minor Canon Cotton, 10; Archdeacon Farrar, 3.
Chapel Royal, St. James's—Rev. T. Teignmouth Shore, Incumbent of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair, 12.
Chapel Royal, Whitehall—Rev. Nevison Loraine, vicar of St. Paul's, Chiswick, 11; Rev. J. Greaves, 3.30.
Chapel Royal, Savoy—The Bishop of Massachusetts, 11.30; Rev. F. J. Ponsonby, vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square, 7.
Temple Church—The Very Rev. Dr. Vaughan, 11; Rev. Canon Ainger, 3.
Lincoln's Inn Chapel—Rev. Dr. Wace, 11; Rev. C. J. Ball, 3.
Gray's Inn Chapel—Rev. W. Stokoe, 11.30.
Rolls Chapel, Chancery-lane—Rev. John Congreve, 11.
St. Margaret's, Westminster—Rev. E. G. Gordon, 11; Rev. M. A. Bullen, 7.
East London Tabernacle, Burdett-road, E.—Rev. Archibald G. Brown, 11 and 6.30.
Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington, S.E.—Rev. John M'Neil, 11 and 6.30.
Regent's Park Chapel, Park-square East—Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A., 11 and 7.
Stockwell, South Lambeth-road—Rev. James Mursell, 11 and 6.30.
Brixton Congregational—Rev. H. Hewett, 11; Rev. J. F. Stevenson, D.D., LL.B., 6.30.
Christ Church, Westminster-bridge-road—Rev. Newman Hall, 11 and 6.30.
City Temple—Rev. Joseph Parker, D.D., 11 and 7.
Clapham Congregational—Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, B.A., 11 and 7.
Crouch End, Park Chapel—Rev. Alfred Rowland, LL.B., B.A., 11; Rev. J. L. Green (of Tahiti), 6.30.
Finsbury-park Chapel, Seven Sisters'-road—Rev. J. Evans, 11; Rev. T. Eynon Davies, 6.30 (to young people).
Fulham Congregational Chapel, Dawes-road, Walham-green—Rev. J. Calvert, 11; Rev. Colmer B. Symes, 6.30.
Hampstead, Lyndhurst-road—R. F. Horton, M.A., 11 and 7.
Hare-court, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury—Rev. Henry Simon, 11 and 7.
Highgate—Rev. J. M. Gibbon, 11 and 6.30.
Holloway, Camden-road—Rev. G. Cousens (of the London Missionary Society), 11; Rev. T. Harley F.R.A.S., 6.30.
New-court Chapel, Tollington-park—Rev. Arthur Vine Hall, 11 and 7.
Union, Islington—Rev. Dr. Henry Allon, 11 and 6.30. Service of Praise, 3.30.
Westminster, James-street, Buckingham-gate—Rev. Principal Davison, M.A., D.D. (of Wesleyan College, Richmond), 11 and 7.
Whitefield's Tabernacle Tottenham-court-road—Rev. J. Jackson Wray, 11 and 7.
City-road (Wesleyan)—Rev. W. J. Tweddle, 10.45; Rev. W. G. Pascoe, 6.30.
Wesleyan West Central Mission, St. James's Hall—Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, 11; Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, M.A., 3.30 and 7.
Islington, Colebrooke-row—Rev. Dr. Thain Davidson, 11; Rev. Dr. Walter Morison, 6.30.
Regent-square—Rev. John Watson, M.A. (of Liverpool), 11 and 7.

SUNDAY LECTURES.

Ethical Society, Essex Hall, Essex-street, Strand—Dr. Stanton Coit, 7.30.
Exeter Hall, Strand (Y.M.C.A.)—Messrs. Fullerton and Smith, 3.45 (men only) and 7.30.
Newton Hall, Fetter-lane, E.C.—Professor Beesly, 4; Mr. C. G. Higginson, 8.
South-place Chapel, Finsbury—Dr. Stanton Coit, 11.15; Professor J. Estlin Carpenter, 4.
The Theistic Church, Swallow-street, Piccadilly—Rev. Charles Voysey, 11 and 7
St. Andrew's Hall, Newman-street, W.—Miss Madeline Rowsell. Poetic Readings, followed by Vocal and Instrumental Music, 7 P.M.
The Progressive Association, Penton Hall, 81, Pentonville-road—"Reasons for Belief in Immortality," by Rev. G. W. Allen, 7.
Richmond Liberal and Radical Club, 8 P.M.—Rev. Stewart Headlam. "The Sins which cause Poverty."
Sunday Lecture Society, St. George's Hall, Langham-place—Mrs. Henry Fawcett on "Why are Women's Wages lower than Men's?" 4.
Chelsea Town Hall—Mr. Sydney Black, 7.
Dulwich Radical Club—Events of the Week. 11.30. Bowen Rowlands, Esq., "Irish Question," 8.

FOURTH EDITION.

KEEPING THE MEMORY OF GORDON GREEN.

To-day, the anniversary of Gordon's death, was signalized by the tasteful decoration of Gordon's statue in Trafalgar-square with beautiful wreaths. Among others who have sent floral tributes to keep green the memory of the hero of Khartoum are the Gordon boys, whose wreath is surmounted with the red, white, and blue; and there is as well a wreath from General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., G.C.M.G., K.C., and also "from a few Chelsea friends." In St. Paul's Cathedral, the Dean and Chapter have resolved to mark the event by special anthems in the services to-day.

By noon the pedestal of the monument was covered with wreaths and other floral tributes from many friends. High up, at the hero's feet, was placed a very beautiful laurel wreath with wide silk ribbons in red and dark blue. Below it, and conspicuous by its beauty and delicacy, is a wreath composed of arum lillies and other choice white flowers, bearing the inscription "From Henry Irving, January 26, 1889."

In addition to the above may be mentioned those sent by the Hon. Eric Barrington, Mrs. Higginson, Miss Helen Lindsay, Mrs. Russell Gurney and others, all bearing suitable inscriptions to the mory of the gallant General.

Knots of curious persons, mostly belonging to the working classes, gathered around the monument, and at one time it seemed as if a cluster of "roughs" would create a disturbance. "What is the good of giving him wreaths and flowers?" said a working man: "he is dead and buried (*sic!*) now. Why did they not come to his assistance when they might still have saved him?" "Yes," growled another, who had evidently come with some ulterior purpose, "and look at the money which is wasted on these things." In a moment others gathered and took part in the discussions till a wary policeman put down the law to them, when, still grumbling, they departed for the time being.

THE MUSWELL HILL OUTRAGE.

A SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

Sir William McCormac, assisted by two other surgeons, this morning successfully extracted a bullet from the chest of Mr. Atkin. Ether gas was administered before the operation by a professor from St. Thomas's Hospital.

MR. HEALY ON MR. O'BRIEN'S CASE.

In an interview with a *Freeman's Journal* reporter, Mr. Healy has pointed out that Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., has till Monday next to appeal or apply for a case stated from the decision of the magistrates at Carrick-on-Suir, and that as Mr. O'Brien is anxious to be at liberty for the next few weeks he thought he should return to Carrick and enter into the required recognizances; otherwise he can be summarily committed. He did not withdraw from Mr. O'Brien's case. He sought to see the book to find out when the case was adjourned to, intending to conclude the defence; but the book was refused without the smallest justification. He did not know Mr. O'Brien's plans.

Mr. O'Brien, it seems, made his escape in the most open and daring manner. On leaving the court he was quickly conveyed to a house not than a hundred yards from the police barracks, where he partook of some hasty refreshment, and procured a hat to replace his own, which had been lost in the scuffle to escape the hands of the police. In a very few minutes the Nationalist leader was ready to risk another encounter with the authorities, walking boldly through the principal streets. He eventually drove in an open carriage to the residence of a prominent local Nationalist, and had dinner preparatory to leaving Carrick-on-Suir. His subsequent movements have not been reported.

A DESERVED TRIBUTE TO AN EMINENT JOURNALIST.

The *Manchester Guardian* says:—To-day the *Manchester Examiner and Times* appears for the last time under the editorship of Mr. Henry Dunckley. The transfer of the property to new hands took place some days ago. To-day will see the final transfer of the management, and the *Examiner* from a Liberal becomes a Liberal Unionist paper. So ends a notable chapter in the history of Manchester journalism. What chiefly gave the *Examiner and Times* its place and power as a newspaper was the appointment in 1854 of Mr. Henry Dunckley as its editor. The history of the paper from that time will be still within the recollection of the older generation of newspaper readers. It has borne throughout to an unusual extent the impress of the strong personality of its editor. Of Mr. Dunckley himself it is needless for us to speak. His brilliant literary gifts and the vigour of his political thought have placed him in the very first rank of English journalists, and by the remarkable series of papers under the signature of "Verax," in which he discussed the great questions involved in the relation of the Crown to the rest of the Constitution, he won a national reputation. With his retirement the newspaper with which he has been so long and honourably associated enters on a wholly new career.

THE KING OF SWEDEN AS AN AUTHOR.

The February number of the *Nineteenth Century* will contain a short paper by the King of Sweden and Norway, entitled "The Birch Trees by the Roadside," a soliloquy to a friend, now published for the first time. His Majesty has also just passed through the press the third part of an *édition de luxe* of his literary productions, which, in addition to poems, translations, and some "Leaves from my Diary," published some years ago, contains several new papers—namely, "From the Scotch Highland," a romance; "Underground Paris," "The Battle of Eckeruförde between a Danish Squadron and German Batteries, April 5, 1849;" and "Charles XII." The forthcoming paper in the *Nineteenth Century* has, with her Majesty's special permission, been rendered into English by M. Carl Siewers, who translated her Majesty's "Leaves from my Diary," and who has also been entrusted with the translation of the other four new productions named.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE MISSIONARY FIELDS.

A telegram, received by the Universities Mission to Central Africa, dated January 26, states that Bishop Smythies has arrived at Wanza, and reports all well at Magila.

GOSSIP ABOUT SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

Sir Morell Mackenzie (says *Vanity Fair*) has at present no intention of resigning his membership of the College of Surgeons, though if he did he would not—as some people seem to think—have any difficulty in practising, as he would still possess his M.D.

Sir Morell Mackenzie, the same paper says, has been offered £6,000, with £500 additional for his son, to go out to America for the purpose of selecting a spot for a sanatorium. This offer has been declined.

A LEAGUE WITNESS FOR THE "TIMES."

A prominent local Leaguer, named Youghlin O'Connor, who has been subpœnaed on behalf of the *Times* to give evidence before the Parnell Commission, left Listowel for London accompanied by two policemen, last night.

THE VACANCY IN EAST PERTHSHIRE.

Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice has been mentioned in connection with the vacancy in East Perthshire. Mr. Menzies, the late member, had spoken very rarely in the House, but in contributions to the *Westminster Review* and other publications he showed that he was a political student of great intelligence and grasp.

MR. PHELPS.

Mr. Phelps, writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, must be known to be appreciated. He is, I believe, one of the greatest authorities on the subject of international law and on the American Constitution that America has produced. He will probably, when he returns to America, be made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. When he came to England everybody sighed. There would be nobody to make Mr. Lowell's after-dinner speeches. But Mr. Phelps proved himself quite capable of making a good after-dinner speech. I remember one of the first he made. His audience was inclined to be critical (it knew Mr. Lowell), but he had not proceeded far before it was recognized that he was a post-prandial orator. He has maintained his reputation as being, with Sir Robert Fowler, the best after-dinner speaker in London.

Sir Robert Morier's son, who has returned from Siberia, has brought with him a splendid specimen of the Kamschatka race of dogs, and has made a present of it to the Emperor of Russia, in place of his old favourite, which was killed in the fatal Borki accident.

Mr. Spurgeon has written to Mr. Newman Hall to tell him how he recently fell down stairs without being killed. "Here is a man who knocked out his teeth and yet did not cut his flesh, and turned over twice so completely as to put his money into his boots. Something of the comic attends solemnity when I am in the midst of it."

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN CYCLES.

BY A VISITOR TO THE STANLEY SHOW.

It is time the Stanley Show organized a selecting committee. This year they could not find any building nearer than the Crystal Palace in which to exhibit the thousand machines they have got together. A thousand cycles make a very brave show stretching from one end of the Palace to the other. But after you have footed it up and down three or four times, and wandered in and out of courts and flower-beds and nearly tumbled into fountains, and only discovered three actual novelties, and yet find that Humber and Co. alone exhibit over fifty beautiful machines, without one single type among them which they, or somebody else, have not shown before, you come to the conclusion that a selecting committee, which would only accept new types and great improvements, would be a great boon to the makers and the public. But so long as the exhibitors have to pay for space, as in all exhibitions, and the Stanley Club can continue to make a profit out of it, I suppose the show will go on getting larger and larger until one will have to hire a cycle to ride from one end to the other, while the man who takes it all in will make a record. That the show should have increased 100 per cent. in a year is of course not only flattering to the Stanley Club, but positive proof that the trade is either in a very prosperous condition or else being run into the ground.

While all the makers have improved their machines in details, only three new types, with some chance of permanency, have appeared. First, the Rudge Quadricycle, a four-wheeled machine exactly like a carriage, front wheels steering and back wheels driving, upon which one, two, or three people may ride. Although this machine has only appeared this autumn, already a mile in 2.18 has been made with three riders up, and it is expected that it will be done under 2 minutes before next autumn. Of course these phenomenal times do not prove anything practical about the machine, but every one is looking forward to what it will do as a touring machine with a couple of riders next summer. Three is always a crowd, and bigamy is not allowed; a man could not take two wives, and probably would not want two other men.

Then there is the Nottingham Sociable, which is really nothing more than a single Cripper-type tricycle, with a very strong frame, and the riders mounted over each driving wheel, as on a safety bicycle. Each wheel is driven, and the driving is regulated by a balance gear just as in a tandem; and one rider steers and brakes the machine, while there is a strong anti-vibration contrivance over the front wheel. As the luggage-carrying capacity is almost unlimited, if the machine will stand the strain of the two riders, it certainly ought, with perhaps some modifications, to become the touring cycle of the future. It is the most compact and business like looking machine I have yet seen. Starley and Sutton also have a machine of this sort in their catalogue, but it is not yet in the show.

Sidney Lee shows the Cortis safety, which has a 50-inch back wheel and an 18 to 24—I don't know exactly what size—front. In fact, the machine is exactly like an American Star, except that it is driven by crank action instead of by levers; but this, of course, makes all the difference in the world, because on the Star one cannot back pedal, while on this of course the action is exactly the same as on an ordinary bicycle, with the addition of safety, headers being impossible.

As I have said, all the makers have improved in detail, but as far I could see in a hurried round on Friday these were the only striking novelties of the season. When a show has become an established institution like this, it seems almost absurd to talk over and over again about the beautiful work of well-known makers unless they make some radical change in their types of machines, as have the three whose novelties I have mentioned.

THE NEW PAPER AT CAMBRIDGE.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—In reference to a paragraph which appeared in your issue of yesterday, I beg to state that though I temporarily registered *The Granta* for some one else in my name, the entry in the register will be changed, if that has not already been done; and I have no editorial connection with the paper.—I remain, yours faithfully, L. R. HOLLAND.

MR. HAWEIS AND THE STARVING DOGS.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis will preach on the sufferings of dumb animals apropos of our appeal for the starving and homeless dogs of London, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock, at St. James's, Marylebone, at the top of Welbeck-street. Go early.

ACTORS' SATURDAY.

To-day is set apart in the theatrical calendar for the benefit of the Actors Benevolent Fund. Subscription lists will this evening be hung in the green rooms of the Court, Adelphi, Avenue, Britannia, Criterion, Drury Lane, Elephant and Castle, Gaiety, Globe, Grand, Haymarket, Princess's, Lyceum, Marylebone, Opera Comique, Pavilion, Prince of Wales, Comedy, Savoy, Surrey, Toole's, Vaudeville, Terry's, Lyric, and Jodrell Theatres. They will also be hung in the green-rooms of twenty-seven provincial theatres, and by forty-two travelling companies. On Wednesday next the first special matinée for the benefit of the fund will take place at the Comedy Theatre, when "The Arabian Nights" will be given with the original cast. Special matinées will also be given at Drury Lane and at the Lyceum. On February 4 the returns for to-day's subscriptions will come in, when it is hoped that the fund, which is now paying over £900 annually, in weekly allowances alone, to aged and distressed members of the theatrical profession, will be considerably augmented.

NATIVE REPRESENTATION IN INDIA.

It is stated, says the Calcutta correspondent of the *Daily News*, that the recommendations for extending native representation, referred to by Lord Dufferin in his speech at the St. Andrew's dinner, have reference to Provincial Councils only. He has proposed to the home authorities, it is added, that these Councils should be made partly elective and partly nominative, the latter element having a majority; and that they should discuss provincial budgets and have the right of interpellation. With regard to the Viceroy's Council, it is understood that no change has been recommended.

THE POPE AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

A letter from the Pope was read at a meeting of the Manchester Geographical Society last night, expressing great pleasure at being informed of a resolution which that society had passed on the subject of the abolition of slavery in Africa. The Pope rejoiced to perceive their anxiety that unfortunate creatures oppressed by the yoke of slavery should be restored to the natural dignity of man.

THE STRAND TO BE LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

It is stated that the vestry of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields will, at their next meeting, agree to a proposal to light the Strand with electricity. An influential memorial has been presented to them on the subject.

ROWING APPOINTMENTS AT OXFORD.

At a meeting of the University Boat Club held at Oxford yesterday afternoon, with the president, Mr. W. F. C. Holland (Brasenose), in the chair, the following fixtures were made:—Thursday, February 14-20, the Torpids or Spring Eight-oar races; Wednesday, March 6-9, the Clinker Fours; and Thursday, May 23-29, the Summer Eight-oar races.

Dr. William Collingridge, medical officer of the Port of London, has kindly consented to accept the appointment of honorary consulting physician to the Printers' Almshouses at Wood-green.

The Master of the Rolls, during the hearing of an appeal yesterday by a County Council candidate, said the Local Government Act was so badly framed that people could not be expected to understand it.

Quite a number of whistling ladies intend to import themselves into London this season from the land of the whistling coon.

The Empress of Brazil has just finished a splendidly embroidered national flag, which is to be sent to Lourdes, in grateful recognition of the miraculous recovery of the Emperor during his sojourn in Europe.

Among the brides who are to be presented at the first Drawing Room, on the 26th of February, are the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Alice Stanley, Mrs. Chamberlain, and Mrs. Hulse.

Apartments have been secured in London for the Shah and suite from the third week in May.

Mr. Gladstone has made seven visits to Vesuvius, and on each occasion has been disappointed with its condition.

Police-constable Cowin was yesterday presented by the Mayor of Liverpool with a medal and £3 3*s.* as a reward from the Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, for bravery displayed in a burning building in Falkner-street on October 24 last.

ST. PAUL'S ORATORIO AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

What a crowd it was that had come yesterday afternoon to celebrate at St. Paul's the feast of the patron saint of the City Cathedral! Seen from the chancel the sight of the aisles on occasions like the present is unique in its grandeur. First, outside the rails there is the white-gowned orchestra, above them, under the lectern, Dr. Martin, above him, and with face turned towards the crowd, one of the officiating clergy, and in front of him thousands of faces all turned in one direction and animated by one common interest. In the chancel every seat is occupied: the lower galleries are crowded, and so would be the higher ones if the public were admitted to them. Why not, indeed, should not at least the "Whispering Gallery" be opened when musical services are being held? Hundreds of additional lovers of music would be enabled to have a treat such as is not often provided, even in London.

The subject of yesterday's festival service was appropriately taken from Mendelssohn's oratorio "St. Paul," the selection which was performed being the part which treats of St. Paul's conversion. More than half of the congregation followed the performance with their own books of music, and many of the clergy, from his lordship the Bishop of London downwards, did the same. It was curious to notice that Canon Liddon, the Bishop of London, and several other of the greyhaired clergy, remained standing during the whole of the service, while most of their younger brethren preferred to be seated, except during those parts where a special sign appeared on the leaflet containing the words, "The congregation is specially requested to stand."

It goes without saying that the orchestral and organ music was excellent; the bass recitative was also first rate, but the nightingale's throat of the youthful sopranist was not quite in as perfect tune as it is usually. One of the best parts of the performance was the duet, "Now we are ambassadors in the name of Christ, and God beseeches you by us," but the chorus which followed it was best of all, "How lovely are the messengers that preach us the Gospel of Peace!" For over two hours the service lasted, and as, shortly after six o'clock, the living stream poured out of all the Cathedral gates, the bells overhead had taken up the strains of music, and were pealing loudly above the bustling world below.

A POLICEMAN MURDERED AT GATESHEAD.

A shocking affair is reported from Durham. A policeman named Graham of Wreckenton, a southern suburb of Gateshead, met a man with whom his duty had previously brought him in contact. They met at the high end of the High-street of Gateshead, and the policeman was immediately afterwards found shockingly stabbed. So serious was his condition, that he had to be removed to his home on a stretcher, where he died in a few minutes. His assailant is a butcher belonging to Wreckenton. As soon as he had stabbed the policeman he made off in the direction of Birtley, but it is reported that he was captured at South Hylton about eleven o'clock at night.

DEFECTIVE SWORDS—363 PERFECT OUT OF 419.

A statement having recently been made in a Dublin newspaper that the swords in the possession of the 5th Dragoon Guards, at present stationed at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, were defective, an official inspection has been made, and the result is as follows:—Broken on striking, 25; slightly defective, bent, &c., 31: perfect, 363: total examined, 419.

LAURENCE OLIPHANT'S WILL.

Probate of the will, dated the 26th of November last, of the late Mr Laurence Oliphant, who died at Twickenham on the 23rd of December, aged fifty-nine years, has been granted to the sole executrix, his wife, Mrs. Rosamond Dale Oliphant, of Shelley House, Chelsea. He leaves to the Rev. Hoskett Smith his shops and stores in the square at Haifa, and to his friend, Dr. Thomas D. Martin, of Broeton, part of his property at Haifa, in Palestine. He leaves in trust for sale all his land at Broeton, to pay £5,000 to his wife, and, if sufficing, £5,000 to his sister-in-law, Jamesina Waller, of Hunstanton. All the residue of his property in England, America, and Palestine the testator bequeaths to Mrs. Oliphant, by whom, as executrix, the value of the personalty has been declared at £1,442 13s. 4d.

PROPOSED VISIT OF AMERICAN RUNNERS AND JUMPERS.

Athletic hippodroming is growing in favour in New York, where the rivalry between the two great athletic clubs—the New York and Manhattan—has resulted in the most absurd extravagancies. The latest development of this craze is the determination of the Manhattan Athletic Club to send a team of runners and jumpers to England during the summer, the whole of the expenses to be borne by the club. Hitherto touring teams from the States have shared the gates at the meetings at which they have exhibited themselves. The English Amateur Athletic Association has been asked to patronize the projected invasion, but its knowledge of so-called American amateurs is not sufficiently satisfactory to encourage it to accede to the request, and a cool, diplomatic reply was returned to the Manhattan Club's letter.

GREEN'S LONG WALK.

Green, the pedestrian from Southampton, who is endeavouring to beat Weston's record of 5,000 miles in 100 days, by walking 5,100 miles in the same time, arrived at Dover yesterday to continue his performance. He commences to walk at about six o'clock every morning, keeping on until eight in the evening. During the week Green has been keeping fully up to the mileage he intends travelling each day.

THE COVENT GARDEN SALESMEN.

To a reporter of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who visited the great central fruit and vegetable market this morning, a prominent salesman thus delivered himself in reference to the interview with Mr. Knight which appeared in yesterday's *Pall Mall Gazette*:—

"What nonsense to talk about a ring! Why, the competition among the salesmen was never so keen as it is to-day. There are several small growers in each little country town, and they send their fruit to different salesmen. It is the effort of every salesman to get as much custom as he can, and so he wants as many growers as possible to send their goods to him. Do you suppose he is going to cheat what customers he has got, in order to tempt others to come to him? Why, it's ridiculous."

"As for keeping two sets of books," said another big salesman, "it is quite as much as we can manage sometimes to keep one set, let alone two! Why it is a common thing for clerks to take our sheets as we write them, so as to keep up with us in time."

"I should like very much to see the *Horticultural Times* publish the names of the fraudulent salesmen," said a third, "but I don't think they will do so."

EXPULSION OF FRENCH JOURNALISTS FROM BERLIN

A Reuter's telegram from Paris to-day states that the correspondent in Berlin of the journal *Autorite* has been expelled from the German capital. The *Petit Journal* and the *Figaro* also announce that the expulsion of their Berlin correspondents is imminent.

QUITTING THE DOMINION FOR THE STATES.

The Toronto *Mail* views with concern the exodus of young men from the Dominion to engage in every variety of employment in the United States. It remarks Canada can ill afford to lose such a class, and attributes the cause to the blighting influences of the Dominion's protective tariff upon productive industry, calling on the Government to reduce the burdensome duties.

SHAKSPEARE'S RELIGION.

Mr. E. R. Russell delivered a lecture last evening on "The Religion of Shakspeare" before the Young Men's Union connected with the Grange-road Presbyterian Chapel, Birkenhead. In the course of his lecture Mr. Russell said that so far as Shakspeare was religious it was owing to the impartial completeness of his nature, which never yet was convicted of a default. A full report of the lecture appears in to-day's *Liverpool Post*.

SPREAD OF PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN THE NORTH.

The local authority of Cumberland have decided upon the slaughtering of a herd of fifty-two cattle on the farm of Mr. Twentyman, of Oulton Grange, on account of pleuro-pneumonia having spread to that farm. Four outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia in Midlothian have also been traced to the outbreak on Mr. Watson's farm, the animals having been sent north by Mr. Watson for sale before ever symptoms of the disease were manifested.

It is now definitely settled that Sir Hercules Robinson will leave Cape Colony next April, on the expiration of his term of office as Governor.

It is announced that Sir Frederick Joseph Bramwell has been created a baronet.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Kinns, who was ordained in 1885 to the curacy of All Souls', Langham-place, and who has recently held two temporary appointments successively in the dioceses of St. Albans and Winchester, has been offered the vicarage of Holy Trinity, Minories.

THE TELEGRAPH RATES TO AMERICA.

It is interesting to note the effect which the increase of the telegraphic rate to America has had on the revenue and traffic of the companies concerned The agreement to raise the tariff from 6*d.* to 1*s.* per word and to 5*d.* per word for press messages was entered into on the 30th of July, and came into force on the 1st of September. The Anglo-American Company find that the first four months of the 1*s.* rate, as compared with the last four months of the 6*d.* rate, show an increase of 111 per cent. in the revenue, and a decrease only of 11 per cent. in the volume of traffic. As compared with the corresponding four months in 1887, however, the increase in the revenue is only 77 per cent., and the decrease in the volume of traffic carried 26 per cent. The differences between the periods compared are largely due to the normal variation of traffic during the months under consideration, and to the proportionate alterations of percentage in the amounts paid out to connecting companies under the 6*d.* and 1*s.* rates respectively. The directors remark that it is not possible to say, after so short an experience, whether the 1*s.* rate will ultimately become a financial success; but so far the results may be considered as fairly satisfactory. The effect of the arrangement for higher rates is reflected in the rise in the securities of the company. We give below the lowest prices quoted last year, which was in June, and the current quotations:—

	Lowest, 1888.	Present.	Rise.
Anglo-American Ordinary	35½	50½	15
Anglo-American Preferred	59	84½	25½
Anglo-American Deferred	11	17¼	6¼

The direct United States Company are getting double the money they got when the rate was at sixpence, and although Sir John Pender considers the revenue should be greater he has not been disappointed so far in the shilling rate.

SCOTS IN THE ALBERT HALL.

There could be no mistake as to the nationality of a large portion at least of those who assembled last night in the Albert Hall on the occasion of Burns's anniversary. The music of the pipes, barbaric as it may sound to southern ears, and the old Scotch ballads with their mixture of pathos and humour, manifestly stimulated the large audience, and not even the veneer of the stalls could conceal the emotion or curb the enthusiasm. Mdme. Antoinette Sterling, with the purity of her Scotch accent and her remarkable powers of expression, was first favourite, but Miss Josephine Simon's rendering of "Within a Mile o' Edinboro' toun," and Miss Jeanie Rosse's of "Auld Robin Gray," more especially, were also highly appreciated. Mr. Sims Reeves did not appear, and "The Macgregors' Gathering," for which he was down, was sung by Mr. Gilbert Campbell, with great effect, the band of the Scots Guards accompanying. Mr. Dalgetty Henderson, who is an old favourite at Scotch gatherings, and Mr. Valentine Smith completed the list of vocalists. Mr. William Carter's choir acquitted themselves well in the part songs. As a variation on the national programme, M. Johannes Wolff contributed violin solos, but the fare in the main was redolent of the heather hills.

A QUEST AFTER PEACE IN THE STATE CHURCH.

The *Rock* says:—"We have been informed, but are not permitted to disclose the names, of a correspondence which has passed between well-known Evangelical leaders and men of foremost standing amongst advanced Churchmen. It has been carried on with a desire to ascertain what are the real feelings on both sides in face of the present troubles, and particularly in prospect of the sundering and sorrow there may be about the prosecution of the Bishop of Lincoln. We have full knowledge as to the nature of the communications exchanged so far, and we are delighted to discover, so far as the individuals themselves are concerned, a heartfelt and genuine wish for peace if it can be obtained without sacrifice of principle. The question of course is, Can it be? But these *pourparlers*, so to speak, must do good, although they may not issue in tangible result. It cannot but be well that men of ability and recognized position, however widely apart in doctrinal tendencies, should in quiet and friendly fashion discuss their differences, provided there is a real wish to be guided into all truth. It would be superfluous to say that no one, and no section of the Church, has been or can be committed by what has been done in this matter."

MODELS AND THE NEW A.R.A.

When a new Associate is elected to the Royal Academy, there is always a crowd of models waiting outside to get the news. As soon as the result is known, they set off for the house or club of the lucky painter, or sculptor, or architect, and the fleetest of foot or the keenest of scent is entitled by immemorial custom to the reward of a sovereign. In the case of Mr. Wyllie the sovereign has not been earned yet. The new A.R.A. does not live in town, and has not even a studio here. But he is a member of the Arts Club, and thither sped a number of models in the hope of running him to earth. I happened to be in the hall of the club, writes the *Sheffield Telegraph* London correspondent, when the foremost of them came up breathless, only to have his hopes instantly dashed by the hall-porter. "No, Mr. Wyllie was not in the club!" What was to be done? In an instant the resolve was taken to dash off to Grove End-road, St. John's-wood, where Mr. Wyllie's brother lives, but here also disappointment awaited him. Mr. Wyllie was all the time comfortably spending the evening in his own house, Hoo Lodge, Rochester, which, besides being thirty miles from London, has the advantage of being four miles from the railway station.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. JAMES HOWARD.

Mr. James Howard, the agriculturist and breeder, and the senior member of the firm of J. and F. Howard, of the Britannia Agricultural Implement Works, Bedford, died suddenly of apoplexy in London, yesterday. He was last week elected unopposed on the County Council for Bedfordshire, and was engaged in business up to the time of his decease. The deceased, who was in his sixty-eighth year, represented Bedford as a Liberal from 1868 to 1874, and Bedfordshire from 1880 to 1885. Mr. Howard, who had acted as president of the Farmers' Alliance, had written several works on agricultural subjects, and had served as high sheriff of Bedfordshire.

OUR FAST CRUISERS.

The Admiralty have directed the new fast cruiser *Medusa* to undergo a series of experimental trials at Portsmouth. A crew will be furnished from the Sheerness Naval Barracks to navigate her to that port. A valuable addition will be made to the Royal Navy next month by the delivery of the fast cruiser *Marathon*, which has been built by contract at Glasgow. She is fitted with engines of 9,000 horse power, and is estimated to steam 20 knots per hour. The *Marathon* will be armed with 6-inch and 10 quick-firing guns and an equipment of machine guns and torpedoes.

AMERICAN AND COLONIAL ARRIVALS IN LONDON.

HOTEL MÉTROPOLE.

David D. Dodge, New York.
G. W. Denny, New York
Alex. G. Fisk, New York.
L. A. Hall, New York.
Miss G. L. Hoffman, New York.
Mr. and Mrs. George W. Howe, Cleveland.
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Levy, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Miss Lily Levy, Cincinnati, Ohio.
M. Peppe, India.
Mr. and Mrs. Rohr, Baltimore.
H. N. Rohr, Baltimore.
Miss S. Swarts, New York.
Miss F. Stix, New York.
F. L. Smith, California.
Miss C. H. Seaton, New York.
R. C. Waddle, New York.
Wylly Woodbridge, Savannah.
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ward, Victoria, British Columbia.

HOTEL VICTORIA.

W. M. J. Bruff, New York.
J. J. Hannan, Montreal.
E. W. Hitchings, New York.
L. Irwin, Pittsburg.
Samuel L. Phillips, Washington.
R. Harcourt-Smith, Quebec.
L. W. Yaggy, Chicago.

LANGHAM HOTEL.

John M. Burnan, Richmond, Va:
Leonidas Baltazzi, Constantinople.
Mr. and Mrs. T. U. Morford, Chicago.
Mrs. W. S. Millard, Michigan.
Arthur G. Morey, Chicago.
R. H. Plumb, Buffalo, N.Y.
Martinez de la Rivas, Bilbao.
James T. Turnbull, Adelaide, S.A.
Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Townsend, Newhaven.
James Wilson, N.Y.
John S. Woollacott, Chicago.

GRAND HOTEL.—H. Schaeffer, New York.

FIRST AVENUE HOTEL.—H. Fleming, New York; R. J. Jackaberry, Toronto.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—Westerly winds, light or moderate; fair, mild.

HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 8 h. 20 m. After. 8 h. 54 m.

Noon to-day ← Yesterday

THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY.

Yesterday → Noon to-day

SUN Rises 7h. 49 m. ,, Sets 4h. 37 m. MOON—New M. ● 31st, 9h. 10m. Mg.

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, January 26, 1889.—Fine springlike; mild airs.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

MARKETS ALL QUIET.—THE "EXPENSES" OF THE TARAPACA NITRATE COMPANY.

The Money Market remains quiet and featureless. The supply of money is still large, and the quotation for advances for the day is no more than 1⅛ per cent. The discount rate for three months' bank bills is easy at 2 per cent., with only a limited amount of paper offering. Next week there may be a slight hardening of the market in connection with the requirements of the Stock Exchange settlement and the Treasury bill operation, the latter taking about a million of cash out of the hands of the lending establishments.

Business in the Stock Markets is exceedingly quiet, partly in view of Monday being the first day of the fortnightly settlement, and the movement in prices is very slight. A considerable amount of attention is still being given to the department for Copper Mining shares, where there has been a distinct recovery from the sharp drop of yesterday. Consols and other Home Government funds are quiet, and show scarcely any movement. In the Home Railway market the variations only range from ⅛ to ¼, but the tendency is fairly good and most of the changes are to higher quotations. Foreign Government Bonds have recovered tone, and here, too, a slight advance is marked. American Railroads are firm in response to the improvement in New York. The idea appears to be generally held that the meeting of presidents will end satisfactorily. Grand Trunks are a trifle higher, as also Mexican Railway issues. Nitrate shares continue to be offered.

No time is being lost by the directors of the Tarapaca Nitrate Company in incurring those "expenses" which are to be "deducted" should properties no be purchased and the amounts paid by the shareholders have to be returned The chairman, Mr. Ernest Spencer, M.P. for West Bromwich, who is to be accompanied by Mrs. Spencer, has taken passage in the *Galicia*, which sails from Liverpool for Chili on the 6th of February. Having enjoyed his trip Mr. Spencer may return without having secured a single acre of land in Tarapaca to justify the title of the company, but all the same the shareholders will have to defray the expense. It is not surprising that there should be some talk of moving the courts to restrain Mr. Spencer from sailing at the shareholders' expense, more especially as it is now known that the Chilian Government do not intend to offer at present public lands by auction, as the prospectus represented. Mr. Spencer, it is also said, has a mission from Sir J. Fergusson in the matter of Chili and the Peruvian Debt, and it looks as if pressure was again to be brought to bear on the former country by our Foreign Office—a scandal which has never yet been fully exposed.

Messrs. Matheson and Co. invite subscriptions for the balance of £800,000, the share capital of the Delhi, Umballa, Kalka Railway Company (Limited)—namely, £580,000. Of this £800,000 the sum of £220,000 has already been subscribed by the directors and their friends and will be allotted in full. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be paid half-yearly by the company during construction, and after the opening of the line throughout the shareholders are to receive 50 per cent. of the gross earnings under a working agreement with the Secretary of State for India. The company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring the right to and carrying out (under the conditions of a contract with the Secretary of State in Council for India) the construction of a direct line of railway on the Indian broad-gauge standard (5 ft. 6 in.) from the station of the East Indian Railway at Delhi, via Kurnal and Umballa Cantonment Station, to Kalka, at the foot of the Simla Hills.

North's Navigation Collieries (1889) (Limited) is a new company, having a capital of £450,000 divided into 90,000 £5 shares, the first issue being 80,000 shares, of which 56,000 are offered for public subscription. The company has been formed to acquire and carry on the freehold and leasehold collieries and ironworks, with the surface lands, coke ovens, workmen's cottages, &c., situated in Glamorganshire, and known comprehensively as North's Navigation Collieries. Included in the purchase are also all ground rents, improved rents and royalties, railways, coal waggons, plant, and all the live and dead stocks and stores belonging to the present proprietors.

The list of applications for shares and debentures in Walkers, Parker, and Company (Limited) closed at noon yesterday for London, and will close to-day for the country.

The list of applications for shares in the Zout Kom Nitrates (Limited) will close on Monday at 4 P.M. instead of Tuesday, as previously advertised.

It is stated that the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railway Companies have agreed in regard to the exchange of business at North Bay, Ontario; and that any dispute which may arise in the carrying out of the agreement will, by mutual consent of the two companies, be referred to Mr. Albert Fink for settlement.

Dividends announced—The Derby and Derbyshire Banking Company (Limited) at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum for the half-year, making, with the dividend paid in July, 12 per cent. for the year; the Royal Bank of Queensland (Limited) at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum; the Queensland National Bank (Limited) at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum; the Mercantile Bank of Sydney at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Caledonian, Great Eastern, Brigaton Deferred, Sheffield Deferred, North British Preferred and Deferred, and South Eastern Deferred ⅛ each. *Receded*: Chatham Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, and Hull and Barnsley ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Advanced*: Uruguay Bonds ¼, Spanish Four per Cents. 3-16, Hungarian, Italian, Mexican, Portuguese, and Russian 1873 ⅜ each.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—*Risen*: Denver Preference, Erie Second Mortgage, and Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary ¼, Central Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, New York Central, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Norfolk and Western Preference, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading, and Union Pacific shares ⅛ each. *Fallen*: Mexican Central Bonds, and Wabash Preference ¼, and Lake Shores ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Grand Trunk First Second, and Third Preference and Guaranteed ⅛ each, Canadian Pacific, Mexican, Ordinary and Varna Obligations ⅛ each, and Lombardo Venetian 1-16.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Improved*: Rio Tinto 1, Mason and Barry 5-16, and Suez Canal ⅜. *Declined*: Primitiva Nitrate ½, and De Beers ⅛.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.—The market opened quiet with a moderate demand. Probable sales 8,000 bales. Prices on the spot are steady. Futures are half a point lower.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			
Consols	100⅛	⅛	
New Consols (2¾)	95⅞	9	
Reduced 3 p. c.	100½	1	
Local Loan Stock	103¼	¼	
New 2½ per Cent	99½	6	
India 3½ per Cent.	107½	8	
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru.	70½	½	
Egyptian Guar.	101¼	2¼	
Met. Bd. Wks. 3½	112¼	¼	
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	103½	4	
Birmingham Crp. St	111	12	
Liverpool	112	13	
FOREIGN STOCKS.			
Argentine 6 p. c.	102	4	
Do. Hard Dols.	67	½	
Do. Treasury	94½	5½	
Austrian Gold	92	4	
Do. Silver	68	70	
Brazilian 1875	102	3	
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	101	3	
Do. Cedulas I.	53¾	9¼	
Chilian 4½ p. c. 1885	102	4	
Costa Rica A	91	2	
Do. B	83½	9½	
Egypt. State Dom	101½	2	
Do. Unified	83½	¾	
Do. Preference	102¾	3	
Do. Daira Sanieh	79½	¼	
French 3 p. c. Rnts.	81½	2	
Do. 4½ p. c. Rnts.	105	½	
Greek 5 p. c. 1881	83¼	6½	
Hung. Gold Rentes	85⅞	4½	
Italian	94⅛	⅞	
Mexican Converted	59	⅝	
Peruvian 5 p. c. '72	14¾	⅝	
Do. 6 p. c.	15	⅝	
Portuguese	63⅜	4⅝	
Russian 1873	101⅝	2¼	
Spanish 4 p. c.	73½	¼	
Turkish 1854	10	2	
Group I	27¼	¼	
Group 2	15⅞	15⅛	
Group 4	14⅞	⅛	
4½ p. c. 1871	84⅜	¾	
5 p. c. Defence	56½	7	
5 p. c. Priority	80	7	
Uruguay Unified	71	½	
Virginia Funded	41½	2½	
U.S. 4½ p. c.	110	12	
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			
Caledonian	147	¼	
Great Eastern	70⅜	⅛	
Great Northern	119	20	
Ditto A	104½	5½	
Great Western	152¼	½	
Hull and Barnsley	34½	5	
Lanc. and York	117	13	
Brighton (Ordinary)	147	9	
Brighton A	137	¼	
Chatham (Ordinary)	24½	5	
Do. Preference	106¼	6½	
North Western	176¾	½	
South Western	144½	5½	
Manchester & Shef.	71	3	
Do. A	37⅜	8½	
Met. Consolidated	76¾	¾	
Do. Land Stock	69½	70½	
Do. District	33½	¼	
Midland	138	¼	
North British Pref	76⅞	⅜	
Do. Def.	57⅜	⅜	
North Eastern	164⅜	⅞	
North Stafford	117	13	
South Eastern	133	5	
Do. Deferred	103⅜	⅝	
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.			
Canada Pacific	53¼	4	
Cen. Pacific Share	36½	¼	
Chic. Mil. and St. Pl.	66⅜	⅛	
Denver & R. Grande	16¼	17	
Do. Pref.	45	½	
Illinois Shares	115	17	
Lake Shore	104⅜	⅝ xd	
Ohio & Mississippi	22	⅛	
Louis. and Nash.	58⅝	⅞	
Mex. Cen. Bonds	70¼	1⅛	
Miss. Kan. & Texas	13½	14	
N. Y. Cen. Shares	111	⅛ xd	
New York Ontario	15⅜	⅞	
Erie Shares	28¾	9	
Do. Sec. Mort.	104½	5	
Norfolk & West. Pref	82¼	3	
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	33¼	⅝	
North Pacific Pref	61¼	¾	
Pennsylvania Sh.	55	¾	
Phil. & Read. Sh.	24⅝	⅞	
Union Pacific Shares	64⅛	⅜	
Wabash Preference	25¾	¾	
Do. Gen. Mort.	40	1	
Grand Trunk Ord	11⅜	¾	
Do. First Pref.	70⅜	⅝	
Do. Second Pref.	43¼	⅝	
Do. Third Pref.	28	⅝	
Do. Guaranteed	75½	⅝	
Mexican Ordinary	40	⅝	
Do. First Pref	114½	15	
Ob. do. 2nd Pref.	69	½	
Lombardo-Venetian	8¾	9	
Varna 3 per cent.	8	⅛	
Nitrate Railway	25⅜	⅝	
BANKS.			
Alliance Bank	14	½	
City Bank	20	1 xd	
Consolidated Bank	8	⅛	
Imperial Ottoman	11⅝	¼	
London and County	89½	90½	
Union of London	40½	1½	
London and West.	68⅜	70⅜	
London Joint Stock	99	1	
Nat. Prov. of Eng.	44½	6½	
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	62½	3½	
MINES.			
Indian Consolidated	5/16	7/16	
Mysore shares	4⅛	⅜	
Ooregums	1⅝	2	
Cape Copper	4⅞	5¼	
Namaqua	2¼	3¼	
Mason and Barry	8⅛	⅜	
Rio Tinto	21⅞	⅜	
Montana £1 shares	2	⅛	
De Beers new shares	16⅛	⅛ xd	
S. African Explor.	17	⅛	
TEL'GRAPHS & TEL'PHONES			
Anglo-American	50	1	
Do. Pref.	84	6	
Brazilian Submarine	15⅜	⅛	
Direct Unit. State	10	⅛ xd	
Eastern	12⅛	⅛ xd	
Ditto Extension	12⅜	13 xd	
United Telephone	14⅜	⅛	
Globe Teleg. Trust	7	⅛	
TRAMWAYS, ETC.			
London Gen. Om.	200	10	
London Street	13	14	
London Tramway	14	15 xd	
North Metropolitan	17½	18½	
WATERWORKS.			
Chelsea Waterworks	259	64	
East London	203	6	
Grand Junction	121	5	
Kent	277	82	
Lambeth	253	8	
New River, New	350	60	
S'thwrk & Vauxhall	167	72	
W. Middlesex	264	9	
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT.			
Gaslight & Coke A	259	65	
Imp. Continental	210	14	
South Metropolitan	305	10	
Brush Elec Lt. (£4 pd)	3¼	4¼	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Allsopp	8⅜	⅜	
Guinness and Co.	312½	17½	
Hotchkiss	10¾	11	
Bryant and May	13	⅝	
Spratt's Patent	10	⅜	
Liverpool Nitrate	27½	8½	
Primitiva Nitrate	33¼	4¾	
Salt Union Shares	5½	¾ pm	
P. and O. Steam	69	8	
Royal Mail Steam	65	8	
Nat. Discount Co.	11¼	12½	
Hudson's Bay	19⅛	⅜	
Suez Canal	87⅛	⅜	
E. & W. Ind. Dock	18	20	
London and St. K.	39	41	

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	13¾	19½
Tarapaca Bank	4⅛	5 pm
Tarapaca Water	14⅜	⅝
Jumper's Gold	15¼	¾
Spes Bona	5	½
Wemmers	12¾	13½
Langlaagtes	6½	¾
Jubilee	9½	9
San Jorge	8½	9 pm
Pahang Corporation	6¾	½ pm
Simmer and Jack	9⅛	10⅛

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

In another fortnight Mr. Gladstone purposes returning to England so as to be present for the opening of Parliament. All his friends will be pleased to see what an improvement his Naples sojourn has wrought in him—already his voice is getting stronger; and if the delightful weather, which is summer-like, continues, he will be quite himself again before he starts on his return journey. He seems to have dispensed with the attentions of some of the detectives who for a short time took such sedulous care of him every time he went out.

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I cannot say whether the death of the lamented Reichshund which, unbound by any chain, used to accompany its master on his walks through the Thiergarten, has anything to do with an official announcement which has just been published in Germany. According to it all large dogs—and their number in Germany is quite enormous—are henceforth only to accompany their master outside of his own dominion held by a chain, the length of which is not to exceed half a yard. What a new subject for illustration the Berlin comic papers will find when, on February 1, this decree becomes legal.

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When Prince Bismarck last week took part in the debates of the Landtag it was noticed that, contrary to custom, he repeatedly spoke of Deputy Richter as Deputy Eugen Richter, laying special stress on his foe's Christian name. Hereby hangs a little tale which once again confirms the observation that Prince Bismarck is in nothing so colossal as in his pettiness. Richter, the Radical, had committed the crime of speaking, not of Count Bismarck, but of Count Herbert Bismarck, a familiarity which the loving father of the latter found it necessary at once to repudiate in the above manner.

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When his offence was pointed out to him, Richter explained at once that his object had been to distinguish between Herbert Bismarck and his brother, who is also a Count, both brothers being concerned in the question which was being debated. As Richter had no desire of annoying the Chancellor, he left Herbert out, and simply said "Count Bismarck," whereupon his Highness forthwith dropped the "Eugen," well satisfied with his victory.

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Whenever a musical service is announced to take place at St. Paul's Cathedral, intending worshippers might just as well stay at home as go at the appointed hour. Two hours sooner there may be some chance of getting a tolerably comfortable seat, but after that time it is hopeless. Happy those, on such occasions, who are the holders of one of those glaringly red tickets which admit by the south-east gate, "facing Watling-street," for although that gate is strait, and the stairs beyond it are crooked and narrow, it leads into excellent places in the chancel, past the "new" reredos, which is well worth more than a passing glance.

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Many a strange idea of religion has been founded upon a misconception of Scriptural texts, but that snuff-taking should be regarded as a sign of grace is surely the most outrageous. A story is told by Dr. Aird, Moderator of the Free Church of Scotland, respecting a minister who in the old days of patronage was forced upon a congregation at Alness. He was coldly received, but calling one day upon an old elder, he took a chair in spite of his gruff reception. In order to meet an awkward pause, he took out his snuff box. "Oh," said the elder, "ye tak snuff, dae ye?"—"Oh, yes," was the reply. "Weel," said the elder, "that's the first sign o' grace I've seen in ye."—"How's that?"—"Dae ye no read o' Solomon's temple," replied the elder, "that a' the snuffers were of pure gold?"

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The German schoolmaster in the Cameroons is a long-suffering man, but his patience has been exhausted, and he is now publicly complaining that correspondents from all parts of the world appeal to him by every mail, not only for postage stamps, but that they also evidently deem him the most suitable person for collecting beetles and butterflies, birds, birds'-eggs, and reptiles, minerals and plants, and for buying up curiosities of all imaginable kinds in order to send them to correspondents, many of whom seem not even to be aware of the increased charge for a letter abroad.

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Poor King Bell also is pestered with letters and offers of all kinds, and the number of firms which have offered to provide him with top hats is quite appalling. How his dusky Majesty will regret the day when, in his vanity, he was induced to have his portrait taken, dressed *à l'European*, for the benefit of the readers of the *Gartenlaube*.

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"The impression made upon me," writes our Travelling Commissioner, "by the rank and file of the land forces at Vladivostok is that of soldiers who have been on active service for six months, long enough to have grown careless about the polishing of leather and steel and the details of personal care which go to make up the much admired 'smartness' of the crack regiments. But the men themselves are happy and hardy, the picture of physical well-being and content. I spent a jolly evening with them when I rode out with my military guide, and shared their very palatable if frugal supper of black bread, potato soup, and *Kvass*—a kind of thin bitter beer. The following estimate of their numbers at Vladivostok is not far from the mark: Two battalions of infantry, 2,000; artillery, 350; sappers, 250; total, on peace footing, 2,600 men. This is doubtless much smaller than is generally supposed, but the tendency is to distribute the forces all over this part of Eastern Siberia, and only to collect a large number at Vladivostok in times of danger. Then probably from 12,000 to 15,000 men would be concentrated here."

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"The officers," continues our Commissioner, "strike me as a fine body of men, dignified, devoted, and intelligent. An occasional officer here speaks a little English, several speak French, and almost all speak more or less German. To Lieutenant Vladimir Maximoff, 'flag-officer to the Commander of the port,' in whose charge I was placed, and who combined the maximum of courtesy and hospitality with the minimum of information, I owe very hearty thanks. My pleasantest experience under the Russian flag was a lunch on board the gunboat *Nerpa* to which he took me. Everybody was familiar with the formal hilarities of German student life, and it was 'Stosst an!' and 'Ich erlaube mir' and 'So leben wir' and 'Alt' Heidelberg, du schöne,' and the rest; the Commander gave us 'The *Pall Mall Gazette*,' in a little speech full of admirable feeling; and a tall, yellow-haired young officer turned to the piano and sang a delightful Russian ballad, 'Eyes of night and eyes of passion,' with many sly glances at my friend Maximoff, who I found was to be married in a few days to the daughter of the doctor of the *Nerpa*, and all good go with them!"

JAMES GIVENS, THE HERO OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Here is a portrait of James Givens, the heroic steamboat "sailorman," who gave his life to save others at the catastrophe of the burning of the *Hanna*, at Plaquemine, on the Mississippi, on Christmas morning. Givens resided at No. 126, Felicity-street, New Orleans. He was taken to the Charity Hospital in that city after the burning of the steamer which he had guided to the shore. According to the *Picayune*, his face was fearfully disfigured, and his body and limbs were burned most horribly. Swathed in bandages, the unfortunate steamboat man lay on the hospital cot for nearly twenty-four hours before death ended his agony. At times he was rational, but it was impossible for him to speak of the disaster, so great was his pain. Ever and anon his mind would wander, and he would talk incoherently of the terrible ordeal through which he had passed. He died on the day following. Givens was only twenty-seven years of age, and was of English birth. He went to America from Liverpool when quite a lad, and ten years ago embarked in the Ouachita trade, and has been engaged in steamboating ever since. He was what is known on the river as a "sailorman," and at times served as second mate. He was married, and leaves a widow and three children, aged respectively two, three, and five years.

IN PRAISE OF THE BLOOD TAX.

LORD WOLSELEY PLEADS FOR CONSCRIPTION AS AN ENORMOUS BENEFIT.

At Birmingham Town Hall yesterday Lord Wolseley delivered an address as president of the Harborne and Edgbaston Institute. Mr. Chamberlain was in the chair. Lord Wolseley devoted the greater part of his speech to a plea for conscription. He said:—

THE WAR CLOUD OVER EUROPE.

In fact, those who study the map of Europe at the present moment and the condition of things in Europe must feel that there is hanging over us a war cloud greater than any which has hung over Europe before. It means when it bursts—and burst it will as surely as the sun will rise to-morrow—it means, not, as in former days, a contest between two highly trained armies, but a war of extinction, of devastation, between great armed nations whose populations are armed and trained to fight. I earnestly pray you to take home with you this one great fact—that you have looming over you at this moment a heavy war-cloud which threatens Europe as a nation. We feel, if you will make your army and your navy as strong as they ought to be, you will thereby be more likely to bring about peace, and a lasting peace. (Cheers.)

BARRACK LIFE FAR BETTER THAN HOME!

All the great nations of the world, certainly of Europe, have adopted a system of universal military service, which is bound to make their people stronger and healthier than they were before, and physically superior in every way to us, even to this nation of English people who are so prone to look down with contempt upon those who are not born in their country. (Laughter.) I wish you to realize that I am not advocating universal military service on military grounds. I wish to advocate this universal discipline and training on purely physical grounds, and therefore on essentially national grounds. This physical improvement of the health and strength of Continental nations, it must be remembered, has not been effected on their part by any special laws passed for the purpose; it is merely the outcome, the accidental incident I might say, of laws which they have passed for military purposes, the laws which they have enacted in order to supply their huge armies with soldiers. According to the laws of the great military nations of Europe, every young man of about nineteen or twenty years of age is taken from his home and put into comfortable, well-lit, well-heated, comfortably-maintained barracks, or billets, where he is well fed and well clothed, and where his mind and his body are disciplined, and where he is employed daily in out-door exercises and is brought up for about two years under what I may call the very best conditions of health. At the expiration of these two years, when he leaves the barracks, he returns to civil life a far better man in every way physically and morally and far more likely to make a useful citizen of the country to which he belongs than the poor unfortunate brother of his who is left to swelter in some of those feverish and horrible cells which the masses of the populations of most of the great cities of the world congregate in.

CONSCRIPTION NOT A CURSE, BUT AN ENORMOUS BENEFIT.

No one is more conscious than I am of the great burden upon a nation which this compulsory military service really means. I know it in all its phases, for I have studied it for many years past. But putting aside the military aspect of the question altogether, I am quite certain, as certain as I can be of anything, that a nation is an enormous gainer by the arrangement. Those who would otherwise have grown up in unwholesome homes to be weaklings, poor, miserable creatures, with narrow chests and undeveloped muscles, leave their barracks, as I have said, healthy, well-developed men, sound in body, and fit to stand the physical strain of modern existence under its most trying conditions, and, above all things, calculated to be useful members of society for the rest of their lives. I would call your attention also to the moral side of this question. Instead of spending the most critical years of his life amid the vicious surroundings in which such a large proportion of our city youths pass their lives, the young man passes his two years in acquiring habits of attention of order, of cleanliness, and of precision in all he does, and, above all things, in acquiring that respect for law and order which is the outcome of obedience to superiors, and of that practical training of the temper which obedience necessarily brings with it. (Cheers.) In fact, the whole of the youth of one of these nations goes through a course of physical and moral training in the army which enables them to discharge their duties as individuals far better than an untrained young man could ever expect to do. I believe that the nation which submits its young men to this species of training is bound to be in a few generations composed of far finer men and women than a nation like ours, which refuses to give attention to this department of national education, because it has been led to regard it as merely a military question. This kind of education is far more important to a nation than any army matter can be; it is of the most vital consequence to unborn generations. When in future you read, as I have no doubt many of you frequently do, articles in newspapers and magazines describing the horrors and abomination of the universal military service, I trust that you will not condemn it as merely a system invented to provide those great armies with men, but will look upon it as the very highest order of mental and physical education that has ever been devised by man. (Cheers.)

THE ARMY THE MOST IMPORTANT NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Whether or not in the future it may be found necessary to adopt some system of compulsory military service in this country, I hope that the day may come when the people of this country will be willing to adopt some system under which every man shall be taken from his home—from the unhealthy homes in which too many in this country abide—and brought up as young men are brought up in the armies of Continental Europe, and given at the expense of the public such a physical and moral training for at least two years of his life, at the expiration of which period he is sure to be in every way more fitted to do honour to England and to be a useful citizen. (Cheers.) At the present moment I am glad to say that this is a point that is not so frequently remembered by the English people as it should be. Our army, small as it is, is really the largest and most important national school in this country, and although we still depend upon voluntary enlistment, we obtain as many men as we require for our purpose. You must remember that we educate in the army from 25,000 to 40,000 young pupils every year, that we educate them, that we feed them, and that we give them that moral and intellectual training which I feel convinced readers them when they return to civil life, after from three to seven years' service, far more reputable and better citizens than they were when they joined the army.

THE TRUTH ABOUT SIR HENRY JAMES'S DREAM.

Further inquiry into the true inwardness of Sir Henry James's dream establishes that it is a case of the usual exaggeration. The facts are that Sir Henry James did dream a dream, and did communicate it to Mr. Fowler: he dreamt that he was at a meeting at Wolverhampton along with Mr. Fowler. But he did not dream "exactly," or even inexactly, what Mr. Fowler said; and the details which add so extraordinary a flavour to the story must have been added by the intermediary, through whom it reached the Wolverhampton paper. So far as it is remarkable to dream that a man is at a political meeting at the place he represents when you do not know it as a fact, Sir H. James is justified in regarding his vision as a remarkable experience; but he naturally objects to the matter being exaggerated into fictitious importance.

ENORMOUS TRAMWAY TRAFFIC.

The Glasgow Exhibition seemed to bring a good deal of grist to the mill of the local tramway company. The following is a note of the passengers carried during the six months of the Exhibition:—

I. Cars and omnibuses running direct to Exhibition	14,489,276
II. Cars not running directly to Exhibition.....	13,400,413
	27,889,689

The ample nature of the service given by the company was a prominent feature of the streets in front of the Exhibition.

AN IRISH INVALID'S ROMANCE.

Particulars of a romantic marriage were published in Dublin yesterday. The event, it appears, has caused dismay to a family of fortune and position in a southern county in Ireland. The only son, a youth of twenty-two, having been in delicate health, was ordered to a warmer climate for change of air. An elderly lady undertook the charge of the interesting invalid, and his father was happy to place him in such careful hands. For a little time all went well. The accounts received at home from the travellers were most cheering. The young man's health was decidedly improving, and his spirits excellent. But more recent intelligence was not so satisfactory, at least to the father: it was the announcement of the marriage of his son, and heir to £10,000 a year, to his nurse.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

"VARIETY" VAGARIES IN THE VENETIAN SALOON.

Ladies and gentlemen of the metropolis (writes a professional diner-out), I wonder if you know who provides you with the remarkable people who help you to wile away an idle hour, who give you thrilling sensations, who please your ears and delight your eyes, and supply you with the cocktails of existence.

THE "VARIETY" EXCHANGE.

What do you care? They come, but how they come and whence they come is no matter of yours. I allude to Cloud Kings like Bold Baldwin, Wire Kings like Caicedo, Comic Kings like Coborn. Whence hail the two-headed

A MOTLEY GROUP.

nightingales, the dwarfs who always marry the giants, and the living skeletons who are given to eloping with the adipose ladies? Could a Haggard in his wildest moments produce hairy families from the wilds of Burmah, or a tribe of earth-eaters from the blazing sands of Africa? I say no. Could you put your finger on a Lion King or a Tiger Queen if you wanted one for a drawing-room entertainment, say?

You don't know! Then let me tell you of a queer little den in York-street, Lambeth, which is as curious as anything in London. It is the official abode of Mr. Warner and Mr. Farini. Its walls are galleries hung with pictures most of strange and engrossing, and if you look in of a morning you will find scores of the ladies and gentlemen who have called to see what is going on at the Variety Show Exchange. This will explain the position of Mr. Warner and Mr. Farini, who supply London with many of its amusements.

Last night Mr. Warner celebrated his birthday by asking a large number of gentlemen to dinner in that gorgeous Venetian room at the Holborn Restaurant. In the chair was Mr. Warner himself, with a young baronet on each side—Sir W. Crosbie and Sir Duncan Campbell. Mr. Augustus Harris, C.C. (the future Lord Drury), was close at hand. Among the other guests were Mr. Louis Jennings, who it was rumoured is to be made Inspector-General of the Music Halls of the United Kingdom—(Louis Jennings, M.P., I.G.M.H.U.K., it looks well, doesn't it?), that sturdy-looking salt Admiral Inglefield, Mr. Philbrick, Q.C., the genial Mr. J. C. Parkinson, J.P., Dr. Robson Roose, Mr. Hollingshead, Mr. Broadley, Mr. Fairfield, Mr. Coborn, Mr. Purkiss, of the Royal, Mr. Adams, Mr. Didcott, Mr. Warren Wright, Mr. J. H. Jennings, of the Oxford, Mr. Hitchens, of the Empire, Captain Davis, and so on and so on. The speeches were excellent: Mr. Jennings jested, Mr. Philbrick was brief, the Admiral gave us a yarn, Mr. Hollingshead was in the vein, we drank to the "absent" Queen, extolled the virtues of the Prince, and drank to Farini, far away in the Antipodes with Baldwin. Mr. Warner let in light upon his business, and informed us that he had four hundred clients on his books, multiplied each of them by two, because they were married, and by two more to include the children, and these without counting the singles.

As the Variety impresario said, it was a big family to provide for. Mr. Sloman whistled for us, and the Venetian Room became an aviary peopled by geese and nightingales, canaries and chickens, and larks. Brunin chanted in French. Carl Hertz brought his vanishing canary, which escaped to one of the golden capitals, and is there still, and the Swiss family—not Robinson—trolled their native mountain ditties till the marble hall rang again, and the band discoursed during the evening.

CHAMPAGNE TO BE MADE IN A MONTH.

A company has just been incorporated in California for the manufacture of champagne under a new German patent, by which, it is claimed, fermentation is accelerated. Instead of waiting two years for slow fermentation, fine champagne can be made by this process in three or four weeks.

HARES AND SHEEP AS SWIMMERS.

Nature has received several letters on "Hares Swimming." Mr. G. H. Kinahan writes that he believes the phenomenon to be not uncommon. "When I was stopping at Inver Lodge, county Galway," he says, "the keeper told me a hare had a nest with three young ones on a small island in the lake, and that it left them most of the daytime. I went with him to the island, which was about thirty yards in diameter, and about one hundred yards from the shore, and after searching it most carefully, we could only find the three leverets. Sheep are animals that in general keep out of water, yet in Connemara I have seen them quite naturally swimming a river or even a lake."

"E. H." writes:—"I was by the little river Arun below the old mill at Pulborough one day, when I saw a hare quietly cantering down the opposite field towards the river. A bank hid the actual crossing of the river from me; but when the hare emerged from the water into the field in which I was standing I was amused to see the dog-like fashion in which it stood and shook off the moisture, scattering the spray far and wide, before resuming its leisurely canter. The act had the air of being habitual."

The Dean of Christ Church will enthrone Bishop Stubbs, the new Bishop of Oxford, in the Cathedral of Christ Church, Oxford, on the 31st inst.

The Very Rev. James Nicholson, Dean of Brechin, died last evening, at his residence, Dundee, in his sixtieth year.

Dr. Bickersteth, Bishop of Exeter, will now be entitled to take his seat in the House of Lords, consequent on the death of the Bishop of St. Asaph.

Mrs. Phelps, wife of the American Minister, held her last reception at Lowndes-square yesterday afternoon. It was very numerously attended.

On Monday next Mr. Corney Grain will give his new musical sketch, entitled "A Day's Sport."

Down to last evening the Lord Mayor's fund at the Mansion House for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in China amounted to £3,500.

The Queen has promised the Dean of Winchester that she will give a statue of Edward the Confessor for the great screen now in course of renovation in the cathedral of that city.

Last night Mr. Carvell Williams, in compliance with a request of the Hornsey Women's Liberal Association, gave a lecture in the Stroud-green Lecture Hall on "The Future of National Education."

The result of the contest in the Rotherfield division of the East Sussex Council was declared yesterday: Mr. Stansfeld was elected by 429 against 308 votes for his opponent, a local magistrate.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of Mr. John G. Talbot, M.P. for Oxford University, to be an Ecclesiastical Commissioner, in the room of Viscount Eversley, deceased.

A collection will be made at Westminster Abbey to-morrow, at the 3 P.M. service, on behalf of the scheme for securing the Lawn at Lambeth as a public garden.

The second ballot for the election of a deputy to the Reichstag took place yesterday, and resulted in the return of Herr Kuehn, master tailor and Socialist, who obtained 9,400 votes. The opposing candidate, Herr Friedländer, of the Advanced Liberal party, polled 8,100 votes.

The remarkable challenge made recently by A. C. Owen, of Madison City, Iowa, to run any man in the United States of his age (seventy-nine) a forty or eighty rod foot race for from £100 to £200 a side, is about to be accepted by John Bolton, former proprietor of the Bolton House, of Sheffield.

Edwin Booth's complaint some years ago that he had no home will not stand now in view of the recent creation of the Players' Club. Mr. Booth keeps an entire floor for himself in the club, and it will undoubtedly be the most artistic residence of any actor in the world.

At a meeting of the United Service Institution yesterday, Admiral Sir A. Phillimore in the chair, Lieutenant W. F. Caborne, of the Royal Naval Reserve, read a paper on that branch of the naval service, and submitted that it was a disgrace to the country and a national scandal that so little had been done to utilize our vast mercantile marine as a means of defence in time of war.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial to Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the cases of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, from 10, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

TO EVERY LOVER OF A DOG.

A PLEA FOR THE STARVING AND HOMELESS DOGS OF LONDON.

UP to last night £308 17*s.* had been received in answer to our appeal for the Dogs. As we have already announced, the Marchioness of Tweeddale, Mrs. Jeune, and Miss F. Lankester are organizing a concert on behalf of the starving dogs, of which we hope to be able to publish details during the coming week.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis preaches on Dogs to-morrow morning. His church is St. James's, South Marylebone.

THE OUTCAST.

Before acknowledging the subscription list, we print some verses on "The Outcast," which are sent to us by Mr. F. B. Doveton :—

What has he done that he should end
His days forsaken and alone,
Never again to see a friend,
Or hear the old familiar tone?
It is a sorry wage, I trow,
For all the Love his life could show!

What has he done to earn a fate
Like this, beyond expression sad?
Behind these bars most desolate
He broods—yet *once* his life was glad—
His joyous bark rang loud and clear
When his dear master's step drew near.

And now he meekly bears his pain,
Deep sadness clouds his wistful eyes;
He listens for that step in vain,
From dawn until the daylight dies.
Nor ever on his ear will fall
The voice he loved the best of all.

Unutterable pathos dwells
In that mute grief—that far-off gaze—
His dazed, lost look too plainly tells
Of vanished friends, of happier days!
Through that poor brain half crazed with woe
Float pictures of the long ago.

One feathered friend remains to cheer
The exile with his humble song,
Now all unheeded by the ear
That will be sealed for aye ere long.
Death from his pain will bring release,
And give the weary outcast—peace!

But who will dare to say that he
Will know no other life above;
Nor reap beyond the shoreless sea
The guerdon of his faithful love?
Such hope *will* animate the breast,
And to his God we leave the rest.

FROM DOG LOVERS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

COLLECTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE BY MR. F. CARRUTHERS GOULD.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
B. N. Akroyd	1	0	0	F. W. Prior	0	5	0
A Scotch Terrier	1	0	0	F. H. Cripps	0	5	0
Small Contributions	0	18	6	C. A. Grenfell	0	5	0
F. C. G.	0	15	0	J. B. W.	0	5	0
G. Himing	0	10	0	W. B.	0	5	0
B. J. Angle	0	10	0	A. Symes	0	5	0
P. Nickalls	0	10	0	J. W. J.	0	5	0
T. Nickalls	0	10	0	R. Miles	0	2	6
R. Bristowe	0	10	0	H. S. R.	0	2	6
S. C. Bristowe	0	10	0	P. Adcock	0	2	6
W. Raphael	0	10	0	H. Miles	0	2	6
J. Downing, jun.	0	10	0	G. Horne	0	2	6
E. Clarke	0	10	0	H. Beaumont	0	2	6
H. Whitehead	0	10	0	R. B. Pott	0	2	6
A. M.	0	10	0	A. A. Hadow	0	2	6
A. Trew	0	10	0	H. Landaw	0	2	6
Friends in Council	0	10	0	W. Vivian	0	2	6
H. E. Fitzclarence	0	5	0	T. Halsted	0	2	6
L. J. Baker	0	5	0	O. Warrens	0	2	6
W. Chamberlain	0	5	0	H. Blyth	0	2	6
H. Midlane	0	5	0	Doctor Johnson	0	2	6
A. J. Lloyd	0	5	0	J. C. Bayldon	0	2	6
C. Evitt	0	5	0	F. Stow	0	2	6
H. Fletcher	0	5	0	G. Strachan	0	2	6
T. Wilkinson	0	5	0	A. M. T.	0	2	6
E. Heseltine	0	5	0	M. W. Mossop	0	2	0
J. B. A.	0	5	0				
					£16	15	6

FROM MANY FRIENDS.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Rev. Edward V. R. Powys	7	0	0	"Small Love"	0	5	0
Miss Somers	5	5	0	"Dicky, Tommy, Vicky, Billy, and Blackie"	0	5	0
W. Sharp	5	5	0	J. H. J. S.	0	5	0
E. W. Reeve	5	0	0	"Tappets"	0	5	0
Greek Friends	5	0	0	Wasp	0	5	0
Misses Parke	2	2	0	"R. I."	0	5	0
Mrs. Baslar	2	2	0	"Roley," in memory of Brother "Tiny"	0	5	0
Mrs. R. Benson Jowitt	2	0	0	W. L. R.	0	5	0
Mrs. J. B. Clarke	1	2	6	B. W.	0	5	0
In Memoriam—Yum Yum, Petti Sing	1	1	0	Miss Brandram (Savoy) from her little dog "Smut"	0	5	0
Mrs. Beeching	1	1	0	A Painter-etcher	0	5	0
Mrs. Goadby	1	1	0	"In Memoriam" (Malpas)	0	5	0
In Memory of Effie, Bustle, and Foxey	1	1	0	Swinburne Tobey	0	5	0
Miss Harriett Jay	1	1	0	Frank Tyars (Lyceum)	0	5	0
R. R. (Athens)	1	1	0	Miss F. Murray	0	5	0
"L. I. B."	1	1	0	"Jumbo" and "Punch"	0	5	0
"Jack and Jumbo"	1	1	0	Judy	0	5	0
"G. N. W."	1	1	0	"C. P."	0	4	0
Lady Brabourne (in memory of Little Braddy)	1	1	0	"Cæsar, Collie, and Traddie"	0	3	0
"Friend," Whitchurch	1	0	0	"Julie, Fly, and Chum"	0	3	0
"C. S. M."	1	0	0	Sergeant Golo	0	2	6
A Member of the R.S.P.C.A.	1	0	0	"In Memory of Rob"	0	2	6
H. W. Foley	1	0	0	Roy Mallinson (from his money box)	0	2	6
Miss R. B. Hope	1	0	0	E. M. (Terrier Brandy)	0	2	6
"Pappette"	0	15	0	Three Working Women	0	2	6
An Old House	0	12	6	Mas'r Nip	0	2	6
J. B. Doveton	0	10	6	"In Memory of Dear Toots"	0	2	6
Schneider and Tiny	0	10	0	Ethelwynne Doble	0	2	6
"B. H."	0	10	0	"M. M."	0	2	6
Jessie Parry	0	10	0	Icken Modge	0	2	6
"Cozzie"	0	10	0	"H. I. W."	0	2	6
Roy Tweddle	0	10	0	An Artist	0	2	0
"In Memory of Two Faithful Friends"	0	10	0	From Flossie	0	1	0
Mrs. Thomson	0	10	0	R. C. E.	0	1	0
J. Townley Millers	0	10	0	"Tiny"	0	1	0
"Shuleye," Kirkcowan	0	10	0	Pitty Sing and Woochams	0	1	0
From Prestwich	0	7	6	"Dog Nell, Lapworth"	0	1	0
G. and M. Rowe	0	7	6	"De Zum"	0	1	0
"Baloo, Blitz, and Quilp"	0	6	0	"Gitto"	0	1	0
Cathcart Hill	0	6	0	"Carl," a Lost Dog	0	1	0
"Sweep"	0	5	6	"Memo," a Lost Cat	0	1	0
"Dog Dan"	0	5	0	"Moley Woley"	0	1	0
"Spot"	0	5	0				
Oscar	0	5	0		£83	17	0
Banjo and Dido	0	5	0	Amount previously acknowledged	£225	0	0
Gyp, Fly, Jock, Shot	0	5	0				
Miss Webster	0	5	0		£308	17	0
"Dear Doggie's Friend"	0	5	0				
Miss Kelly	0	5	0				

We are requested to state that a subscription of £2 3*s.*, which was acknowledged to Mr. Herbert Greenleaves, was sent by him from the employés of Messrs. Cunliffe, Brooks, and Co., of Manchester.

THE SHOWS IN THE LONDON SHOPS.

The Empress of Austria, and nearly all the best horsewomen in England, go to Tautz, of Oxford-street, for their riding breeches. The Empress of Austria, by the way, has been interdicted from riding by her doctor. Some ladies still keep to the weights round the edge of a habit to prevent it blowing about. The best contrivance is a piece of elastic fastened round each heel. The latest form of riding habit is one laced down the side. It is said to be safer in the event of a fall. This habit does not look quite so perfect when the wearer dismounts.

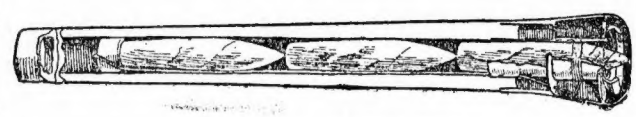
* * * * *

Two very pretty walking dresses are among the latest modes at Dickins and Jones's. That with an Eton jacket is a cloth costume with a pongee silk

vest and sash. The sketches are dresses made of the newest bordered materials, and only costs 3½ guineas.

* * * * *

The clothes of a man need no more smell of tobacco. Like the wonderful stick in the fable, which, broken open, was full of glittering sequins, walking sticks are now made which hold about eight cigars or fourteen cigarettes. The mechanism is shown in the illustration. The top unscrews, and by turning the



THE CIGAR AND CIGARETTE STICK.

ring marked A the cigars come within reach as they are wanted. I saw the stick in the window of Mr. Alexander Jones's shop in Regent-street. The sticks are made in all woods that will stand being bored—malacca, hazelwood, bamboo, &c. With metal tops the sticks cost 12*s.*, and the silver-handled cost 52*s.*

* * * * *

Do you know that arsenic can now be taken with safety for skin ailments and for beautifying the complexion? Not in the crude drug, of course; that is simply an insidious poison. But La Bourboule, the arsenical mineral water sold by Ingram and Royle, of 52, Farringdon-street, contains the chemical in a form diluted and mixed in proper proportions with other chemicals by nature herself. La Bourboule is obtained in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, at an altitude of nearly 3,000 ft. The inhabitants of this district are famed for their clear complexion. La Bourboule is a tonic as well as an admirable skin-preserver and revivifier.

* * * * *

Another chance of abolishing the middleman. The Providence Mills Spinning Company, of Bradford, have sent me some specimens of their productions. I see that they claim to sell things at from 20 to 40 per cent. below the middleman's prices. They have turned rabbit fur to account, and make three qualities of wool from it. It is delicate and fibrous, and makes good under-garments. These wools and silks of the Providence Mills are, in fact, all of a very delicate texture and pretty patterns. One sample of especial usefulness is the virgin-fleece stockinette, a closely woven, thick lambswool, for under wear. They are making a thinner sort for summer wear.

* * * * *

Spearman and Spearman, the great serge men of Plymouth, make a guinea circular cloak of thin Devonshire serge that only weighs sixteen ounces. It is of cashmere serge in blue, brown, rifle green, and black. They have sent me forty-six patterns of their serges. These show a large variety of designs.

* * * * *

I saw a small necklace of pearls the other day at a jeweller's which consisted of thirty-nine beads, each about thrice the size of a pea, and the necklace has a diamond clasp. The price is £20,000. A pair of pearl ear-rings goes with this bargain. This necklace took two years to collect, and the manager said he would not be able to collect another under the same period. Mrs. Cleveland has a handsome pearl necklace; it was a wedding present from some friends in London.

WHO IS BOULANGER'S GHOST?

A correspondent writes:—Napoleon I. composed his own proclamations; but who composes General Boulanger's? Some people have surmised that M. Laguerre, the deputy and advocate, was the real author of many of the effusions ascribed to the hero whom scoffers have nicknamed "Barbenzingue." Others have opined that "Sa Poire"—another of the General's nicknames—was assisted by his son-in-law, Captain Driant, whose literary proclivities are well known. In point of fact, however, most of Boulanger's speeches, bulletins, and proclamations are the work of a journalist named Pierre Denis, who, as the Parisians say, is quite a "type." For the last fifteen years or so he has haunted the Rue Montmartre and the Rue du Croissant—where most of the Paris newspapers are published—attracting no little attention by his costume, which is almost as theatrical as that of the great Blowitz. When Denis offers himself to the vulgar gaze he arrays himself in a fur cap, high boots, and a military-kind of tunic superbly frogged. Denis, who is now an elderly man, has in turn joined well nigh every political party in France. Under the Empire he wrote for a periodical which revelled in scandal and libel. Afterwards he contributed to Jules Vallès's journal *Le Cri du Peuple*, which supported the Commune; and when the insurrection of 1871 had been crushed, he secured in some mysterious manner an appointment at the Ministry of the Interior. During what is called "the period of May 16," he coquetted with the Bonapartists and was the author of a well-remembered letter to Prince Jerôme Napoleon. When Grévy succeeded MacMahon, Denis lost his post at the Ministry and went to try his luck in the provinces. He edited in turn a Socialist newspaper at Reims, a moderate Republican journal in the North of France, and a Bonapartist organ at Rochefort. Finally he came back to Paris, seedy, hard up, and ready to write for or against any one or anything, providing he could only earn a few francs. Boulangism was a godsend to him; he espoused the General's cause, flattered him, captivated him, and now he pens the hero's appeals to the people, prepares his speeches, and fulminates against his adversaries in the columns of *La Presse* and *La Cocarde*. It is the fate of political adventurers to have some very queer people in their train. Louis Napoleon—to mention but one instance—had Fialin, *alias* Persigny; Boulanger has Pierre Denis. The latter, should the General rise to supreme power, will, no doubt, become a Minister, or, at the very least, a Councillor of State.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15*s.* per month (Second-hand, 10*s.* 6*d.* per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

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COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA, WITHOUT ADMIXTURE
This Old-established Article retains its position as "the finest Cocoa in the market." It is unequalled in purity and flavour, and is very Economical. It will bear the strictest Chemical test, and keeps in all Climates.
COCOATINA.
Retailed in ¼-lb., ½-lb., and 1-lb. Tins at 1*s.*, 1*s.* 11*d.*, and 3*s.* 8*d.*

Legion of Honour, 1878. Royal Portuguese Knighthood, 1883. Gold Medals at Principal Exhibitions.
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NATHANIEL BERRY'S PIANOS, with brass plated actions, iron-plated backs, Warranted for 20 years. Price 18 guineas. THREE YEARS' SYSTEM. 14*s.* per month. Carriage and tuning free. No deposit or guarantee required. Upright iron grands from 25 guineas. Organs from 6*s.* per month. Send for illustrated price lists, with testimonials, 135, City-road, London, E.C.

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NEGRETTI AND ZAMBRA'S OPERA and FIELD GLASSES, BAROMETERS, MICROSCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, &c., of every description. Illustrated List free. HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C. BRANCHES: 45, CORNHILL; 122, REGENT-STREET; and CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM.

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LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM. By THEO. BONHEUR. Splendidly Illustrated. This most charming Waltz has become the success of the Season, and the rage of London. Performed with overwhelming applause at all the Exhibitions, Promenade Concerts, &c. 2*s.* net. Band and Military parts now ready. LONDON MUSIC PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited), 54, Great Marlborough-street, W.

LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM (Lindsay Lennox). "One of the most popular songs of the day."—*St. James's Gazette.*

MADAME MARIE ROZE will sing Lindsay Lennox's popular song, LOVE'S GOLDEN DREAM, at Edinburgh, TO-DAY, and nightly on tour. Sung also by Mr. Sims Reeves during the season. "It has much to recommend it."—*St. James's Gazette.* 2*s.* net. London Music Publishing Company, 54, Great Marlborough-street, W.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND.
PROPOSED "PENNY A WEEK COLLECTION."
A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the MANSION HOUSE on TUESDAY, January 29, at 3 P.M., under the presidency of the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, supported by
The Right Hon. Lord Brassey, K.C.B.
Sir Arthur Blackwood, K.C.B.
G. C. T. Bartley, Esq., M.P.
George Howell, Esq., M.P.
H. N. Hamilton-Hoare, Esq.
George Shipton, Esq., London Trades Council.
J. H. Tritton, Esq.
Ed. H. Lushington, Esq. (Guy's Hospital).
F. C. Carr-Gomm, Esq. (London Hospital).
Rev. J. B. Paton, B.D.
Algernon C. P. Coote, Esq., M.A.
And others.
In aid of a movement to assist by small Weekly Contributions in removing the Debt from our London Medical Charities. — All communications to be addressed to Mr. R. FREWER, Secretary Hospital Saturday Fund, 5, Mitre-court, Fleet-street, E.C.

FULLERTON AND SMITH'S FAREWELL SERVICES in EXETER HALL, on SUNDAY. MEN ONLY, 3.45. Both Sexes, 7.30. Band. Choir. SONG SERVICE TO-NIGHT at Eight. 3,000 free seats. Come early.

CHRISTIAN KINGDOM SOCIETY, for the Promotion of God's Kingdom of Righteousness, Unselfishness, and Love. ITS ONLY RULE an honest endeavour to be loyal to the Spirit of Christ. Those attracted by it should write to Secretary, 20, St. Bride-street, E.C.

QUEENWOOD COLLEGE, HAMPSHIRE.

WARRINGTON LODGE, Warwick-road, Maida-vale, W. — PRIVATE HOSPITAL for LADIES. For terms, &c., write to the Secretary and Superintendent Mrs. MCDONALD.

CENTRAL NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.
Central Committee Office, 29, Parliament-street, London, S.W.
This Society has now existed for 17 years, and is absolutely non-party in character. Its sole object is to obtain the Parliamentary Franchise for duly qualified women.
£1,000 URGENTLY and IMMEDIATELY NEEDED for more determined agitation. The receipt of £410 gratefully acknowledged.
Cheques should be sent to the Treasurer, Mrs. Frank Morrison, 29, Parliament-street, S.W., or London and County Bank, 3, Victoria-street, S.W.
FLORENCE BALGARNIE, Secretary.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, VINCENT-SQUARE, WESTMINSTER.
The COMMITTEE Urgently APPEAL for FUNDS to carry out the much needed improvement of Rebuilding the Hospital. £15,000 is required for this object. Donations towards this fund and annual subscriptions are earnestly solicited.
F. C. HOWARD, Secretary.

TRAINED MALE NURSES.—The HAMILTON ASSOCIATION for providing Trained Male Nurses, founded in 1885 by voluntary subscriptions and donations, SUPPLIES MALE NURSES for medical, surgical, and mental cases. For particulars address the Medical Superintendent, 60, South Audley-street, London, W.

TO AUTHORS, JOURNALISTS, &c. An Editor of experience says:—"If the writers who deluge my table with MSS. would only spend TWOPENCE PER 100 WORDS in having their articles copied by a type writer, what a blessing it would be for me and the comps., and how much greater chance their copy would have of being read." TYPE-WRITING DONE at that rate by "TYPEWRITER," 14, Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith, W. Translations from French and German also undertaken.

SHOPKEEPERS may materially improve their incomes by becoming agents for RYDER'S SEED. The best in the market. Full particulars post free.—RYDER and SON, Sale, Manchester.

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The following Steamships belonging to the ORIENT AND PACIFIC COMPANIES leave LONDON as under, PLYMOUTH one day later, NAPLES nine days later, for ALBANY, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY direct, with her Majesty's Mails, taking passengers for all Ports in AUSTRALASIA:—

	Tons, H.P.	
ORMUZ	6,116 .. 8,500	Feb. 1.
CUZCO	3,918 .. 4,000	Feb. 15.
ORIENT	5,386 .. 6,000	Mar. 1.
LUSITANIA	3,825 .. 4,000	March 15.
OROYA	6,184 .. 7,000	March 29
ORIZABA	6,184 .. 7,000	April 12

The steamers will call at Colombo until further notice
Loading Berth, Tilbury Docks.
Fares from £17 17*s.* to £70:—Cheap Return Tickets
Managers, F. Green and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, and Anderson, Anderson, and Co., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C. For freight or passage apply to the latter firm; or to the West-end Agents, Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.

CUNARD LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.—LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK direct EVERY SATURDAY, and BOSTON EVERY TUESDAY. Fares, 12, 15, 18, and 21 guineas, and £20; return ticket 25, 30, and 35 guineas, and £45. Intermediate passage £8 8*s.* Steerage at low rates. Parcels will be received at the City Office three days before date of sailing.—Apply to the Cunard Steamship Company (Limited), in Liverpool, 8, Water-street; or in London, 6, St. Helen's-place, E.C., and 28, Pall-mall, S.W.

CARNIVAL at SEVILLE.—COOK'S select, personally-conducted TOURS to ALGERIA, Spain, and Portugal, Feb. 5 and 11, in four sections. Visiting Paris, Marseilles, Algiers Blidah, Gibraltar, Tangiers, Malaga, Grenada Cordova, Madrid, Toledo, Lisbon, Biarritz, &c Programme for stamp.—THOS. COOK and SON Ludgate-circus; 98, Gracechurch-street; 35, Piccadilly; 82, Oxford-street; 445, West Strand, &c.

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PROSPECTUS.

The Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring the right to and carrying out (under the conditions of a Contract with the Secretary of State in Council of India) the construction of a direct line of Railway on the Indian broad gauge Standard (6 ft. 6 in.) from the station of the East Indian Railway at Delhi, viâ Kurnal and Umballa Cantonment Station, to Kalka, at the foot of the Simla Hills, as shown on the map accompanying the Prospectus.

When completed the working of the line will be undertaken by the Secretary of State for India, in terms of the above contract, by which the Secretary of State engages to provide all necessary rolling stock, and to work and maintain the line for 70 per cent. of the gross receipts. The East Indian Railway Company have undertaken to work the line under a contract with the Secretary of State for India.

The present Railway between Delhi and Umballa takes a circuitous route, viâ Meerut and Saharunpur (crossing the River Jumna twice), a distance of about 162 miles. The new direct line, which is carried up the west bank of the Jumna with no crossing, will shorten this distance by about forty miles, and will become an integral part of what will be the main line from Calcutta to Peshawur.

Taking the mileage rates as equal, the new and shorter route will naturally attract the bulk of the through traffic between the late Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway (now part of the North Western State Railway), on the north, and the East Indian and lines connected therewith on the south, which at present passes over the loop line via Meerut, and likewise that between Bombay and the North of India. There is no water competition for the through traffic, and, only to a limited extent, for local goods traffic, on the southern portion of the route between Kurnal and Delhi.

The amount of the through traffic can be safely computed from the receipts of the above mentioned lines, of which the new line will be the connecting link. The average gross receipts of the late Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway were about £25, and of the East Indian Railway £40, per mile per week, while a traffic of only £15 per mile per week will, under the proposed working agreement, practically assure a return of 6 per cent. on the estimated cost.

The traffic on the route to Kalka, which has for many years past been continually progressive, calculated on the returns of the road traffic in 1885, when last published by the Government, is shown to be equal to £13 per mile per week of railway traffic, equivalent to about 6½ per cent. on the estimated cost of that portion of the line. This part of the line will take passengers and goods to the foot of the Himalayas near Simla, the summer residence of the Viceroy of India, the Supreme Council, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; and the Head-quarters of the Army in India. It will also take the traffic between the plains and the Military Hill Stations of Solon, Kussowlie, Subathoo, Dugshai, and Jutogh.

The line from Delhi follows very closely the present Grand Trunk Road, and, independently of through traffic, it will secure the local traffic from the rich agricultural districts of Delhi, Kurnal, and Umballa, and the great numbers of pilgrims who annually flock to the sacred shrines of the Sirhind district, which numbers should be largely increased by the facilities the Railway will afford.

The cost of the East Indian Railway, including equipment, has been about £22,000 per mile, and of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi (now part of the North Western State system) about £16,000 per mile. The cost of the new line, exclusive of rolling stock, for which provision is made under the above-mentioned Contract with the Secretary of State for India, as estimated, will not exceed £6,500 per mile. If the average receipts of the two lines which the new line will connect are realized, it will pay 9 per cent. on the share capital.

The distance from Delhi to Umballa is 122 miles, and from Umballa to Kalka 33½ miles, making a total of 155½ miles. The sum of £6,500 per mile may be taken as a full estimate, including the cost of the formation and preliminary expenses of the Company, the construction of the railway, maintenance for one year, and interest during construction at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. It is calculated that three years will be sufficient for the completion of the works.

There are no engineering difficulties of importance on any part of the line. From Delhi to Thaneswar, ninety-eight miles, the country is almost a dead flat through the rich agricultural districts of Delhi and Kurnal, irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal.

The work will be carried out entirely by the Company's Engineers and by native contractors for labour, which will effect a considerable saving, of which the Company will get the full benefit.

Power has been taken to create and issue £300,000 Debentures. From this sum will be defrayed the payment of interest during construction, the expenses of issue and other preliminary expenses, and the cost of completion of the line if required. The balance will only be issued in case increased traffic requires additional accommodation, or to meet unforeseen contingencies.

The Company is to receive 50 per cent. of the gross receipts, under the provisions for working the line included in the Contract with the Secretary of State. This arrangement has been adopted in concert with the Secretary of State for India owing to the policy of her Majesty's Government ceasing to give specific guarantees of interest. By this plan interest on capital will be practically secured.

The principal provisions of the Agreement are as follows:—

(*a*) The Government provides, free of cost, all land shown to the satisfaction of Government to be necessary for the construction of the proposed line.

(*b*) The Government enters into an agreement with the Company, providing for the working of the line, through the agency of the East Indian Railway Company, on the following terms:—

(1) Of the gross receipts to be derived from the traffic on the Railway, or any part thereof, the Government shall retain 50 per cent. in full satisfaction and remuneration for the use of all necessary rolling stock, and for working, managing, and fully and efficiently maintaining the line.

(2) The remaining 50 per cent. of gross receipts to be paid over to this Company, subject to the deduction of Income Tax.

(*c*) The maxima and minima mileage rates for freight and passengers on the line between Delhi and Umballa to be the same as those on the East Indian Railway, but increased rates, not exceeding three times the maxima rates in force on the East Indian Railway, may be charged on the section between Umballa and Kalka.

(*d*) The Government to have the power to take over the line at any time, after the expiration of 25 years, from the 31st December, 1891, and at intervals of 10 years thereafter, on giving the Company twelve months' previous notice of its intention so to do, and paying a sum equivalent to 25 times the average amount payable without deduction during the preceding 5 years by the Secretary of State for India.

(*e*) By the Memorandum of Association of the Company power is taken to pay interest on Capital during construction at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum. The Secretary of State by the Contract assents to this arrangement.

This Company on their part undertake:—

(A) That the line shall be constructed throughout on the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, and similar in every respect to the standard of the East Indian Railway, and maintained by the Company in good repair and condition for twelve months after the opening of any part for public traffic.

(B) To provide all funds required for additions to block (as distinguished from rolling stock) to meet development of traffic or to meet public requirements, and also to construct any branches that may be mutually agreed upon by the Company and Secretary of State, or to meet any extraordinary casualty chargeable to Capital.

The following agreements have been entered into:—

(1) Between the Secretary of State in Council of India and John Johnstone Jardine Keswick, Esq., dated 24th January, 1889.

(2) Between John Johnstone Jardine Keswick, Esq., and Henry Adams Adkin, Esq., as trustee on behalf of the Company, dated 24th January, 1889.

(3) Between the Company and Messrs. Matheson and Co., dated 24th January, 1889.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the above-mentioned agreements, with forms of contract between the Secretary of State for India and the Company, may be seen at the office of the Company, and of the solicitors of the Company, and of Messrs. Freshfields and Williams, the solicitors of Messrs. Matheson and Co.

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CAPITAL:

6 per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures (Registered)	£655,000
6 per Cent. Second Debentures (Registered)	600,000
Shares (120,000 of £10 each)	1,800,000
	£3,055,000

Issue of £600,000 Second Debentures of £100 each. Carrying interest at 6 per cent. per annum, if and so far as the net revenue for any year shall suffice to pay the interest for that year, after making provision for the £655,000 First Mortgage Debentures of the Company.

The Contractor undertakes to Pay the Interest on the above £600,000 Second Debentures until the whole of the Railway has been taken over by the Company.

Principal repayable at par 1st September, 1916. Interest payable half-yearly 1st March and 1st September. Principal and interest payable in sterling at the Company's Office in London.

Price of Issue £97 per £100 Debenture,

Payable as follows:—£6 on Application, £20 on Allotment, £25 on March 15, 1889, £25 on June 1, 1889, £22 on August 31, 1889. Total, £97 per Debenture.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, as provided above, will accrue from the above dates, payable on September 1, 1889. Scrip will be issued, to be exchanged for definitive registered Debentures after completion of all payments. Subscribers have the option of payment in full on allotment, or the balance on any of the dates above named for the instalments, and a rebate will be allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

The Directors of the Costa Rica Railway Company (Limited), at the request and on behalf of the contractor and in accordance with the construction contract, are prepared to receive subscriptions for the above £600,000 Second Debentures.

For particulars as to the property of the Company reference is made to the Prospectuses of the first and second issues of the First Mortgage Debentures, dated respectively 13th June, 1880, and 4th March, 1887.

The net receipts of the whole line, when completed, are estimated by the contractor as not only sufficient to cover interest on the First Mortgage Debentures and on the Second Debentures, but to leave a considerable surplus to pay a dividend on the shares. This estimate, the basis adopted, as the contractor points out, solely on the present imports and exports of the country, as it, he expects, be largely exceeded by the actual returns, as it does not allow for any increase consequent on the extended cultivation of land and the expansion of the trade of the country which would naturally follow on the opening of the completed railway. In addition to the receipts of the railway, it is anticipated that the Company will ultimately derive a considerable revenue from its interest in the 800,000 acres of land, granted in the concession.

A fuller description is in the Prospectus.

The registered holders of the second debentures will be entitled to vote at the meetings of the Company, as provided by its Articles of Association.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, the contract with Mr. M. C. Keith, the contractor for the railway, the report of the engineer, the form of the first and second debentures, and other documents can be inspected by intending subscribers at the offices of the Company's Solicitors.

Applications for the second debentures should be made upon the form annexed to the Prospectus, and be lodged with the bankers, with the deposit of £5 per cent. of the amount applied for.

If the whole amount applied for by any applicant be not allotted to him, the balance of the amount paid on deposit will be appropriated towards the sum due on allotment.

In the case of applicants to whom no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full; failure by allottees in payment at the due date of any instalment of the issue price will render the allotment liable to cancellation and the deposit to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained of the Bankers, Solicitors, or Secretary of the Company.

London, 25th January, 1889.

The following are the Directors and Officers of the Company:—

DIRECTORS.

Sir Gabriel Goldney, Bart., Chairman.
Sir George Russell, Bart., M.P.
Arthur B. Forwood, Esq., M.P.
John A. Le Lacheur, Esq.
Charles N. P. Phipps, Esq.

BANKERS.—The Capital and Counties Bank (Limited), 39, Threadneedle-street, London, and Branches.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

ENGINEER.—James Livesey, Esq.

SECRETARY.—F. O. Smitheres, Esq.

OFFICES.—Dashwood House, 9, New Broad-street, London, E.C.

WALKERS, PARKER, AND CO. (LIMITED), 21, PALMERSTON-BUILDINGS, 34, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The LIST of APPLICATIONS for Shares and Debentures CLOSED at noon TO-DAY for London, and will CLOSE TO-MORROW for the country.

January 25th, 1889.

THE ZOUT KOM NITRATES (LIMITED).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the LISTS of APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the above will CLOSE at 4 P.M. on MONDAY NEXT, instead of Tuesday as previously advertised.

By order,
S. JONES, Secretary (*pro tem.*).

69 and 70, Mark-lane, E.C.

The LIST will OPEN on MONDAY, 28th, at 11 A.M., and be CLOSED for Town applications at 4 P.M. on THAT DAY, and at 2 P.M. on the FOLLOWING DAY for Country applications.

NORTH'S NAVIGATION COLLIERIES (1889), LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1886.

CAPITAL, £450,000, divided into 90,000 shares of £5 each.

FIRST ISSUE, 80,000 Shares, of which 56,000 are offered for Public Subscription. Payable £1 on Application, £2 on Allotment, and the balance on the 4th of March.

DIRECTORS.

Colonel J. T. North, Avery Hill, Eltham, Chairman.
T. Forster Brown, Esq., M.Inst.C.E., Cardiff.
E. L. Evan-Thomas, Esq., 109, Leadenhall-street, London.
Robert Harvey, Esq., Assoc. M.Inst.C.E., 12, Kensington-gore, London.
Rd. R. Lockett, Esq. (Messrs. W. and J. Lockett), 12, King-street, Liverpool.
J. J. Smith, Esq., Southwood House, Eltham.
John Waite, Esq. (Messrs. W. and J. Lockett), Liverpool.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, Ransom, Bouverie, and Co., Lombard-street.

ENGINEERS.—Messrs. Forster Brown, and Rees, Cardiff.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Blunt and Lawford, 95, Gresham-street, London.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Smithers and Williams, Royal Exchange Buildings, London.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. J. O. Chadwick and Son, 95, Finsbury-pavement, London.

SECRETARY.—Mr. William Briggs.

OFFICES.—3, Gracechurch-street, London.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed to acquire and carry on the extensive and valuable freehold and leasehold Collieries and Ironworks, with the surface lands, coke ovens, workmen's cottages, &c., situated in Glamorganshire, and known comprehensively as North's Navigation Collieries.

Included in the purchase are also all ground rents, improved rents and royalties, railways, coal waggons, plant, and all the live and dead stocks and stores belonging to the present proprietors.

The Collieries at present in work on the Estate produced in the half-year ending 29th December last over 300,000 tons of Steam and Bituminous Coals, both having a high character in the Welsh Coal Market. A considerable portion of the Estate is, however, as yet undeveloped.

The make of finished iron for the half-year ending 28th December last was 8,420 tons. The Company's brands are well known both at home and abroad, and the ironworks, in addition to being profitable in themselves, are a valuable customer to the collieries and coke ovens.

The Net Profit realized for the half-year ending 29th December last, as upon which date the transfer will be made, exceeds £18,000. After various extensive improvements now in hand (consisting of sinking new pits, improving the existing collieries and railways, and the erection of Coppée Coke Ovens, &c.), are completed, the output of the collieries and properties will be considerably increased. Provision for these works is included in the capital of the Company.

A Bill for a new Railway from Bridgend to Barry Docks has been deposited, which, if sanctioned by Parliament, will materially cheapen the current rates of Carriage on Coal for shipment.

The purchase-money for the whole of the undertaking and goodwill, with the benefit of the valuable Contracts pending, has been fixed by the Vendors, who are the promoters of the Company, at £350,000, of which the Vendors have agreed to accept £120,000 in Shares.

No promotion money of any kind will be paid.

Applications for a settlement and quotation will be made in due course to the Stock Exchange.

The Articles of Association and the following Contracts and Documents may be seen at the Offices of the Company's Solicitors:—Copy of Tender, dated June 18, 1888, made by John Thomas North, and Particulars and Conditions of Sale annexed; Order of the High Court of Justice, dated 4th June, 1888, made in an action of Rucker *v.* Moffatt; Agreement dated 23th August, 1888, between John Thomas North, of the one part, and the Western Navigation Collieries Syndicate (Limited), of the other part; and Agreement dated 19th January, 1889, between North's Navigation Collieries Syndicate, Limited, of the one part, and Edward Thomas Prior, on behalf of the New Company, of the other part. There are contracts made by the Vendors in the ordinary course of business, which are too numerous to specify in detail, and applicants for Shares shall be deemed to have notice thereof, and to have waived any further compliance with Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, with reference thereto.

Should no allotment be made, the deposit money will be returned without deduction, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus will be credited in reduction of the amount payable on allotment.

Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained from the Bankers and Brokers, and at the Offices of the Company.

January, 1889.

REVERSIONS AND LIFE INTERESTS in LANDED or FUNDED PROPERTY or other securities and annuities PURCHASED, or loans or annuities thereon granted by the EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY (LIMITED), 10, LANCASTER-PLACE, WATERLOO-BRIDGE, STRAND, Established 1835. Capital, £500,000. Interest on Loans may be capitalized.

F. S. CLAYTON } Joint
C. H. CLAYTON } Secretaries.

MONARCH INVESTMENT BUILDING SOCIETY. Established 1867.

Total advances made exceed £1,385,685.

DEPOSITS received at 3½ and 4 per cent., subject to arrangement as to withdrawal.

DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.

For forms of application apply to
W. H. MAVERS, Secretary.

Offices: 23, Finsbury-circus, E.C.

SUN FIRE AND LIFE OFFICES, Threadneedle-street, E.C.; Charing-cross, S.W.; Oxford-street (corner of Vere-street), W.

FIRE. Established 1710. Home and Foreign Insurances at moderate rates.

LIFE. Established 1810. Low premiums. Large Cash Bonuses. Pension Policies. Liberal conditions. Immediate settlements.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD INVESTMENT, CITY OF LONDON. A NET INCOME of £638 per annum, derived from a fine block of property in Aldersgate-street, held for 70 years. Let to one tenant on lease 21 years certain, ground rent very low. To be SOLD to immediate purchaser to pay 7 per cent.—Apply to Messrs. JONES, LANG, and Co., 3, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

3 LINES..... 1/-
3 INSERTIONS..... 2/6

Beyond 3 Lines 4d. per Line per Insertion.

NOTE.—Each line averages about Seven words.

These advertisements can be repeated at the same rates in the *Pall Mall Budget*, the Weekly Edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

APARTMENTS to be LET.

BOURNEMOUTH.—To LET, in private house, DRAWING-ROOM and BEDROOM. No children. Terms moderate.—GARRARD, St. John's-wood-road.

BRIGHTON.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, facing sea, and lawns. Good cooking and attendance.—Address, Miss MATTHEWS, 42, Brunswick-terrace.

COMFORTABLE WINTER APARTMENTS, facing the sea: terms moderate for the winter, south aspect.—Apply to Mrs. PILLOW, 5, Florence-place, Falmouth.

GOOD BEDROOMS to LET, upon very reasonable terms, with club advantages.—Apply to the Secretary or Steward, on the premises, South Kensington Liberal Club, 123, Cromwell-road, S.W.

HINDHEAD.—BOARD and RESIDENCE; refined, comfortable; by day or week; pony carriage, cows, poultry; terms moderate and inclusive.—Glen Lea, Haslemere, Surrey.

HOUSES, &c., to be LET or SOLD.

KENSINGTON.—A small FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET for three months in an old-fashioned Kensington square, with a good outlook. Immediate occupation. Double sitting-room, four bedrooms, and the usual offices. Terms, three guineas per week.—Apply to Occupier, 34, Edwardes-square, Kensington, W.

EDUCATIONAL.

ELOCUTION effectively TAUGHT by EDWIN DREW, editor, Monthly ELOCUTIONIST; Author of Six Elocutionary Works, 1*s.* 2*d.* each. College, 124, Gower-street.

HEALTH RESORT for YOUNG LADIES, with EDUCATION, in a mansion standing in extensive grounds, in a most bracing part of Norfolk, near the sea. Terms, including thorough English, music, French, painting, £75 per annum. Special hygienic exercises for delicate girls.—Principal, Brandiston Hall, Norwich.

TUITION by CORRESPONDENCE. Oxford Honour Graduate teaches English, mathematics, classics, and shorthand, &c. Terms moderate.—"B. A.," 8*a*, Hyde Park Mansions, W.

RUSSIAN for Exams. and general purposes, successfully TAUGHT by Mr. IVAN SMYENOFF, 23, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, W.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLECTIONS OF STAMPS WANTED.—BENNETT and CO., 93, Booksellers'-row, Strand, W.C., give the best prices for collections, old preferred. Stamps bought in large or small quantities; single rarities purchased. Best prices given.

HOW TO VAMP to Songs, Chords, &c., 1*s.* 6*d.*—ISAAC GOODHEAD, 24, Bold-street, Alexandra-rd., Manchester. See testimonials

OLD ARTIFICIAL TEETH BOUGHT. Their full value return post.—Address, Manufacturing Dentist, 193, Junction-road, Holloway. Established twenty years.

TO PAINT THE LILY OR GILD. Decorator will be glad to undertake plain or decorative work at prime cost.—E. H., 32, Boscobel-gardens, Blandford-square, N.W.

TYPE-WRITING.—Authors' MS., &c., carefully copied; 1*s.* 1*d.* per 1,000 words.—"Leslie," Victoria Library, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

£20—TOBACCONISTS COMMENCING. Write to-day for Illustrated Guide, post-free. How to open respectably from £20 to £1,000. "TOBACCONISTS' OUTFITTING CO.," 11, Beech-st., E.C.—Manager, HENRY MYERS.

WASHING WANTED by well-established good Laundress. Has every convenience. Thoroughly understands getting up fine linen. Constant supply of water. Large open drying grounds. Good references. Terms moderate. Van in town daily.—Mrs. J. H., Cambridge Laundry, Bollo Bridge-road, Acton.

WASHING WANTED.—Best Drying and Sanitary Arrangements; no Machinery or Chemicals used. Lowest possible prices consistent with first-class work. References from titled families. Price list free.—Mrs. MARTIN, Park House Laundry, Kilburn-lane, Queen's Park, W. Established 1870.

WASHING WANTED. VACANCIES for two or three private families' WORK; detached house, large open drying grounds, country district; specially constructed laundry, inspection invited; moderate charges; hand labour only; punctual delivery by van.—Mrs. NEWEY, Brunswick House, Acre-lane, Brixton, Surrey.

Printed and Published by RICHARD LAMBERT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—SATURDAY, January 26, 1889.